The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,780—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railway & Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	31st Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobel	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Brotfest	2,271	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mesconi	5,195	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	G. Colledani	6,800	28th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 600. Saloon Rs. 500.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,286	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 4,323 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd February.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Sanoriti	14th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	5,000	A. Murio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.
For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.
27th January, 1903.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb, 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KHALIF	1,583	von Petersson	3rd Feb.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ulrich	18th Feb.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

TRIO CIGARS.
BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 2-4	" 30
CORA	" 2-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 0-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 80
BISMARK	" 2-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 0-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER,
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.
NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S } GRAND
HARMSTON'S } CIRCUS
HARMSTON'S }
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

CONFIRMED SUCCESS OF
OUR NEW PROGRAMME,
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

THE NEW ARTISTES.

The Funny Tramp Cyclist and Real Rough Rider,
TOM POWERS.
THIS ACT IS TOO FUNNY FOR WORDS.

THE BORAL BROTHERS,
Indian Gymnasts, Etc.

NEW COMIC ENTREES
By the Great French Clowns.

THE GREAT VALDARES,
CHAMPION TRICK CYCLISTS.

JOHN WELBY COOKE,
"ABSOLUTE MASTER OF THEM ALL."

SPRING AND FLY,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION JUMPING DOGS.

The Original Musical Burlesque,
THE DAMEN KAPEL,
OR LADIES ORCHESTRA.

REMEMBER WE CAN CHANGE OUR PROGRAMME
"WHEN WE ADVERTISE TO DO SO."
We bring you an entertainment Clean, New and Novel, and by that standard so shall we be Judged.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31st.
Children Half Price to all parts of the Circus.
BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be Booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21th January, 1903.

NOTICE!

IT is hereby notified to the Public that Mr. DARABSHA FALONJEE DADOVALA, has CEASED to be a PARTNER of the Firm of Messrs. P. DUBASH & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, &c., 65, Medows Street, Fort, from 6th January, 1903. Therefore anybody who will deal with him in the name of the said Firm will do so at his own account and risk.—Dated 28th January, 1903.

MOBED RUSTOM RASHID,
Sole Proprietor, P. DUBASH & Co.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Graduates of the Grant Medical College and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay, that the subjects for the above-mentioned Lectureship for the Winter Session 1903-01, will be "PATHOLOGY" and for that of 1904-5 the subject will be "THERAPEUTICS." The course in each subject will consist of not more than four and not fewer than two lectures. Applications from intending Candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1903-01 will be received by the PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March next. Copies of the Rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, 27th February 1903, at 6 P. M.

W. BAXTER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 16th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc., apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

Re FIRM OF MESSRS. MULJI JETHA & Co.

WHEREAS it has been found that an impression is being created in the mind of some persons that the abovenamed Firm is involved in some litigation touching its constitution.

Notice is hereby given that the impression aforesaid is ENTIRELY GROUNDLESS; that the said Firm is not involved in any litigation and its business is being carried on as usual, and the litigation that is pending in the High Court at Bombay is with respect to an alleged Will and Head-poll said to be executed by the late Mr. GORDHANDASS SUNDERDASS, during his last illness.—Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of January, 1903.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI,
Sole Surviving Partner of the Firm of Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co.,

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine, Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 42 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNE & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TYPIST (Male or Female) WANTED. Must be intelligent and quick. Apply, stating Salary required and FULL particulars, to Box No. "124 J." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

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Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
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HEAD OFFICE:
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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	8
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	8
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LIMA STREET, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late Mrs. R. M. Vas marrito, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and shops standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of De Lima Street, Mazagaon, containing by admeasurement 562 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 705 and 706, and New No. 11519, and old survey No. 511 and 512, and new survey No. 3302, and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 3807 and 3808, and Street No. 1 to 11 and 5 to 13 and 12, and bounded on the east by the property of Framjibhoy Mahoredibhoy on the west by the public road called De Lima Street, Mazagaon, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by Dalkar Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau with rubber-tyred wheels.
1 powerful bay arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome chestnut arab horse, 14-2, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 chestnut waler gelding, aged, in very good condition, driven regularly by a lady in cabriolet.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram with a bay arab horse and a set of harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Jenabai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proxime, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. Fazelbhoy Hubibbhoy's Chawl, near Jackeria Masjid,—valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, pier tables with pier glasses, almyrahs, chiffoneers, brass bedstead, iron safe with Chubb's lock, hanging argand lamps, incandescent gas lamps, China trunks, stone grain jars and a large lot of copper and brass cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardinieres with flower pots, bronze table ornaments, majolica ware, porcelain ware, terra-cotta ware, bamboos and bent-wood furniture, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 200 BAGS DAMAGED ALMONDS,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Dewjee Nutboo and Co. at Musjid Bunder, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. D. Balduino.

A 675 S —1-100 } 200—bags damaged soft shell
A 675 S —101-200 } almonds.
D 4098

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES, &c,

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Custom House Road, Fort, on Monday, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p. m. the following machines :—

1 Main's Patent Tumbler machine double royal size, with flyer for steam power,
1 Foolscap Wafledale machine by F. Ullmer for steam power.
1 Imperial size litho press.
1 binders rolling machine,
2 envelope folding and gumming machines,
1 punching and eyeletting press with eyelets rubber tubing.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE of Pasture Mallie Filters, Munyon's Remedies, John Gillon & Co.'s Whisky, Parke Davies & Co.'s Goods and Atkinson's White Rose Essence.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Mohunlal Amersey and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld.—

5 cases Pasture Mallie Filters of different sizes.
About 90 dozen Munyon's Remedies.
125 cases John Gillon and Co.'s whisky.
Parke Davies and Co.'s goods, and
20 dozen Atkinson's 4oz. White rose essence.

SALE OF 4 CASES TWILL COATINGS, BLACK AND BLUE COATINGS, MIXTURE WORSTEDS AND MIXTURE TWILL.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahmadali Luckmanji of Jackeria Masjid—

1 case 12 pieces twill coating 56"
1 case 8 pieces black and blue coatings 54"
1 case 10 pieces mixture worsteads 56"
1 case 10 pieces mixture twill 56"

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as cushioned sofas and chairs, easy chairs, bentwood, arm and without arm chairs, meat safe, hat and book stands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, almirar, cupboard.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, in good order.
6 dozen new bent-wood chairs.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria.
1 french-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 double-seated barouche.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SECOND CAMATIPOORA STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Orsh Tyebally Mahomedally, the Transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahabai, wife of Abdoolla Hajee Noor Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage and further Charge, dated respectively the 12th day of October, 1892, and the 24th day of February, 1893, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Khoja Sawoobhoy Feerbhoy of the other part, the following property, viz ;—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Second Camatipoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3544, new No. 10299, old survey No. 1-3126 and new survey No. 839, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1184, Street No. 1-3, and bounded on the East by the property of Abdool Rahman bin Shaboodin Saksaker, on the west by the property of Posity Ashana Kamati, on the north by the Sweeper's Passage and on the south by the Second Camatipoora Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p. m. the effects of the late Rosia Yakovitz consisting of tables, chairs, wines, bedsteads, cupboards, looking glasses, pictures, lamps, clothes carpets etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On THURSDAY, the 19th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Ganji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, MUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Ward Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. at the Ward Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, boxes of luggage, bagging, cycle, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.

11 bales F. P. burnt cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1903.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	85 3/16	=	1/16
3 per cent. Reduced	100	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/16	=	1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	21 3/4	=	1-16
3 months hence	21 3/4	=	1/16
Spot in New York	47 1/8	=	1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris Cheques	25 14 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20 49 1-4	=	"
New York Demand	4 86 3/4	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
6 " " "	3 3/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	"
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000

Rs. 2/30 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 20/30 do, Bombay.
" 1/30 do. Madras.

Rs. 23/30 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 33 per cent. Average rate 16/06.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 48/20 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7/90 do, Bombay.
" nil. do. Madras.

Rs. 55/10 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 33 per cent. Average rate 16/09.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 80,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.
Extra allotments.—Nil.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 8 3-4d.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 36 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed Brown 34 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Linseed Bold 47 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamers, Knight, Templar."
In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4·86 + 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 14,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·76 + 4	4·76 + 4	4·76 + 4	4·77 + 4
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·78 + 4	4·78 + 4	4·77 + 3	4·89 + 3
		Sept.-Oct. 4·50 + 3	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000	bales.
Do, last year	28,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	"
" Continent	13,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9·05 + 5	
Futures, month of March	8·89 + 11	
Do, do. July	8·92 + 9	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	8 7-8 + 1-8	
Futures month of April	8·94 + 11	
Do, July	9·13 + 10	
Tone at close	firm	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 28th January 1903 :—

Cotton	14,884 bales.
Wheat	1,285 cwts.
Linseed	1,469 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,257 "
Gingellyseed	87,623 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	1,030 "
Castorseed	2,669 "
Rice	31,189 "
Myrabollams	3,446 "
Cottonseed	6,534 "

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 28th January :—

			Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 21th January			26,58,000
Do. Government Silver on	do.	do.	43,31,000
		Total	69,89,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for		Rs.	
British Dollar coinage		23,60,000	
Do. do.	Government	2,13,000	
			28,73,000
			98,62,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of		24,12,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes			
			24,12,000
Balance on evening of the 28th January			74,50,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	29,06,000
Silver held on account of the Government	45,44,000
	74,50,000

Is in addition awaiting Assay :—

	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	45,42,000
Bullion belonging to Government	3,78,000
	54,18,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d to 1s 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d. to 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	178 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	115
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	150

Money Market — Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th½ do.	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready ...	8	14
Forward April-May quiet...	7	14
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	13
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	6	1
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ...	6	8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8	3
Forward April-May ...	7	11
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23	8 to 23 12
Forward April-May. ...	24	0 to 24 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	36	4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ...	36	0
25 " " " ...	35	0
50 " " " ...	34	0
Black Kutnee " " ...	32	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	12,000
Total Imports	29,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·80 +4	4,80 +4	4·80 +4	4·81 +4
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·82 +4	4·82 +4	4·81 +4	4-78 +4
	Sep.-Oct 4-54 +4		

COTTON.—A large business was done at Colaba to-day in ready cotton, the day's sales being estimated at about 8,000 bales. There has also been a fair inquiry for forward delivery in Sawgioned, Dharwars and Westerns. The market is firm, and prices are about Rs. 2 highers in the Sutia market, while the enquiry for ready delivery has been met by the dealers without any perceptible change in rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F.G Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	154	155	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	163	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	171	163	do
Beiati, M G	181	175	do
Khandesh, (M G)	171	165	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G,	188	182	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	189	183	do
Akola (M. G.)	185	179	do
Khamgaum do			
Karanja do			
Oomra good staple M. G.	192	186	do
Broach do	211	199	25 Mar.
Bhowruggar H. G.		199	25 May
G.-G. Dharwar		191	25 do
Westerns		190	25 do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GASKIN—January 10, at Torquay, the wife of L E P Gaskin ICS, of a son.
WHITLEY—January 27, at Redruth, Cornwall, the wife of Robert Whitley, Etawah, of a son,

MARRIAGE.

ST. JOHN—TURNER—December 23, at Hammersmith, Lieut Frances Gerald St John, R N, to Emily Frances Louise Turner, elder daughter of the late Allen Turner, of Bombay.

DEATH.

CUBITT—January 25, at Camberley, Surrey, Colonel William George Cubitt, V C, D S O, of pneumonia, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—January 25, at Motihari, the wife of E Hamilton Hudson, of Kalpore, Champaran, of a daughter.
MCFADYEN—January 13, at the United Free Church Mission, Nagpur, C P, the wife of Rev J F McFadyen, M A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAND—GILMOUR—January 7, at Agra, George Frederic Hand, Sharrow, Sheffield, to Amy Sophia, eldest surviving daughter of J A Gilmour.
KEAYS—MACLELLAN—January 23, by the Rev Cecil Stokoe, M A, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward Henry Keays, M A (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of F Keays, F L S, F Z S, etc., late of Fairmile Court, Cobham, to Winifred Ponsonby, younger daughter of John MacClellan, of Kaling and Castletown, Isle of Man.

DEATH.

MCCARRON—At the Civil and Military Hotel, Delhi, of acute dysentery George Horace McCarron, Proprietor and Editor, "Morning Post," aged 52 years.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co., have acted as my BAZAAR AGENTS for the short time I have been in Bombay and I have been quite satisfied,

(Sd.) L. WARGAN,
Assist. Accountant General,
Secretariat.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water 0·23m., 0·18s. Low water, 6·23m., 6·3s.
Indian Gymkhana Association, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p. m.
Harrington's Circus.
Organ Recital, Wesleyan Church, Colaba, 9 p.m.
Lecture by Colonel Olcott, President-Founder of the Theosophical Society, Gaiety Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kistna entered the Dock yesterday and the steamer Ashton Hall left on Wednesday.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antelope Cervicapra) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. J. N. Buswell.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kaliff and Sirsa entered the dock yesterday, the Kilwa left on Wednesday, and the steamer City of York yesterday.

LECTURE BY COLONEL OLCOTT.—A public lecture will be delivered by Colonel H. S. Olcott, President-Founder of the Theosophical Society, in the Gaiety Theatre to-day at 5-30 p. m. on "Theosophy since the Old Bombay Days." Front seats in the orchestra stalls will be reserved for ladies.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, accompanied by the members of his staff and followers, left Bombay yesterday morning for Mysore by a special train from the Victoria Terminus Station. Several native gentlemen were present at the station to see his Highness off. The departure was private, but the usual salute was fired in honour of his Highness.

KEEPING OPEN A MARKET—Tarmahomed Ahmed, a Mahomedan, was, yesterday, fined Rs. 20 by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of keeping open a private market without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford appeared to prosecute and Mr. Khalli, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

NAIB DEWAN OF JUNAGADH.—Mr. Pursshottamray S. Zala, Naib Dewan of Junagadh, stayed at Bombay for a week on his return from the Delhi Durbar. He came here after making a pilgrimage to Benares. He left Bombay yesterday per steam ship Courland for Junagadh, via Veraval, with Mr. Bhupatray, State Vakil, and Mr. Krishnalal, his secretary. A large number of the Dewan's Bombay friends and natives of Junagadh assembled at the Bunder to see him off. After being garlanded by them he left amidst their cheers.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Au Secours ... Vandervell
Overture	Romantique ... Keler Bela
Chorus (Il Bive. acco)	L'Assedio de Lida ... Petrella
Reminiscences of	All Nations ... Godfrey
Valse	Fantaisie ... Coote
Polka	Rouge Et Noir ... Coote

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ASSAULTING A PLAGUE DOCTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Makandin Fatehdin and Jouna Meera, both Pathans, were charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Dr. Blackmore with a view to detain him from discharging his public duty and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that on Wednesday morning Dr. Blackmore was medically examining a number of seamen in the disinfecting shed outside the Prince's Dock, when the first accused raised some objection to his clothes being sterilized. He gave Dr. Blackmore a shove, which caused him to fall. The second accused immediately seized Dr. Blackmore, but before he could do anything he was secured by Sub-Inspector Henry, both the accused were then taken into custody. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES AND SUICIDE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Abdool Rahiman, a Mahomedan, aged about thirty years. The deceased was out of employ and lived at Bhendy Bazaar. He was in debt and was unable to pay the rent of the room in which he lived. He was occasionally dunned by his creditors and the landlord had threatened to eject him out of the chawl. On Wednesday morning the landlord Mahomedali went to the deceased's room and found the door fastened from inside. He knocked the door but receiving no reply informed the Police. The latter arrived and forced open the door. The deceased was found lying unconscious in his bed. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A QUARREL AND AN INJURED NOSE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Dawoodbhai Mahomedali, a Bhori, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday evening the accused's uncle, Abdul Hussein Jivaji, went to his shop in Abdul Rehman Street and asked him to settle their accounts. On the accused refusing to do so, an altercation took place, and the accused received a slap from his uncle, the complainant. The complainant then seized him by the leg and pulled him, in doing which his nose came in contact with the accused's teeth which made it bleed. The complainant thereupon lodged a complaint before the police charging him with biting his nose. The Magistrate observed that the complainant Abdul Hussein was responsible for the row and not the accused. He thought it was the case that the accused's teeth injured the complainant's nose; but he did not think that it was an intentional injury caused by the accused. The accused was acquitted.

A MIDNIGHT THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Keshav Pirajee employed at the G. I. P Railway Refreshment Rooms at the Victoria Terminus, with the theft of two sovereigns and a currency note for Rs. 10 belonging to one Ramabai, a boarding house keeper. The evidence showed that the accused had been a boarder at the complainant's for about two years. On the 27th instant at about midnight the accused went to the complainant's boarding house in Mint Road and asked for some food. The complainant served him with food, after taking which, the accused went near her bed and sat on the pillow. The complainant then went out of her room. When she came back she found that the accused had gone. Upon examining the room she found that her money bag which contained two sovereigns and a currency note for Rs. 10 was missing from under her pillow. She made a complaint to the police who arrested the accused on the 28th instant and recovered R. 7-3-4 in cash from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of two months in jail. Out of the five, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

FINDING GUILTY ON MORAL CONVICTION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the High Court on Tuesday, considered an appeal in the case of Imperator against Manwel Itu Dalmese and four others. The accused were convicted by Mr. K. J. Agaskar, Second Class Magistrate at Bandora, in September last, of rioting and voluntarily causing hurt, and No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, or in default twenty days' rigorous imprisonment, while the other four accused were fined five rupees each, or in default, seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira appeared for the accused.

Mr. J. P. Orr, District Magistrate of Thana, in November last, submitted the record and proceedings in the case to the High Court with a view to enhance the punishment under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the court's judgment on the reference, said: The evidence shows that the assault was of a serious nature, and that the complainant received several wounds. It was a brutal assault, and the only reasons given by the magistrate for inflicting mere fines on the accused is that there were discrepancies in the evidence, and that he convicted the accused because he was "morally convinced." This is not a satisfactory reason, for if the evidence was not convincing, the magistrate should have acquitted the accused instead of finding them guilty on his moral conviction. We have gone through the evidence ourselves, and we think that it is convincing and proves the guilt of the accused. Assaults of this kind should not be encouraged by merely nominal sentences. We alter the sentence to one of three months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of each of the accused.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.

1192—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik Sajara—Edgelow G and W.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1236—E F Nicholson—H G Gell vs Taja Noora—Smetham B and M.
1234—Bhaishanker K and G—Valabdas Sewji and another vs Ludha Premji and others—Madhowji V.
1237—Bhaishanker K and G—Kumaraguram Sheshadri Doraswamy Iyer vs Pestonji Jamasji Padshah and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and Doxit and D.
1238—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Reginold Murray—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Tajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.
339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lillathar Dhalloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.
183-02—Framjee and D—Ali M Nensey vs Karrimbhai Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M and Wadia and G.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sittaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.
725-02—Little and Co—John A E Beglie and another vs Canji Purbat and Co—Matubhoy J and M (for the trial of a preliminary issue.)

Long Causes.

484-1883-02—Malvi H and M—Thakordas Fatehchand vs Narandas Casjee and another—Smetham B M and M D and J.
684-02—Captain and V—Abdool Rahimbin Mahidin Saheb vs Hi Mahomed Hoosein—Tyabjee D and Co.
729-01—In person—Wardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassaya and others.
760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
23-02—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford S and Co, and B. K and G.
302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavanirao Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.
388-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorewai Widow vs Kalidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.
198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoo Bibai, widow and others—M J and H, C L and O and B Raghavaya.
317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalookhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and another vs Khanjahanbi widow of Casala and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

38-00—Nanu and H—Omar Hasan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 23.

Thursday:—The pressure has fallen slightly in the Deccan and south Central Provinces and is in moderate to considerable defect in the east Deccan and north east of the Peninsula. The barometer has risen briskly in Assam and has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, the fall being due to the approach of a depression from Persia. Snow has commenced falling at Quetta. The weather has been fine in India with the exception of light showers in Assam. The mean temperature of the past day was in moderate to considerable excess on the east coast, Deccan, South India and Upper and Central Burma and in moderate to large defect in Northern India. Temperature was most largely below normal in Gujarat and Rajputana. Temperature is rising very rapidly in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi, a brisk rise at Saugor and small changes elsewhere. Pressure is approximately normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds.—Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature is generally somewhat below normal in the north and above normal in the south of India. The maximum varied from 95° at Bellary and Cuddapah to 65° at Lahore and Delhi, and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad to 76° at Cochin and Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and Rajputana and at Malegaon and Bellary. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Karachi, Bhuj, Bijapur and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Light rain has fallen at Colombo.

Weather.—Fine weather continues.

R. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. More precious than Gold. Diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera are through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases where the internal medicines cannot be retained the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter, from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

SHAH KHERZON OF KHED-EL-STAN

THE VICEROY AT HOME.

SIMLA, Saturday.

"Selaam, Excellency."

"Get up, get up, Toby. That's all very well and proper with some of the people here. But I don't care about old friends kow-towing. And how did you leave things at Westminster? Is it true that Brodrick goes down to the House in khaki and insists upon Members opposite when putting a question approaching with military salute?"

"I haven't observed the habit. I looked in rather with intent of seeing how Your Excellency is getting along, than with the purpose of talking about things at Westminster. Do you on the whole prefer Simla to Southport?"

"Yes," said the Viceroy, who I observe has grown a little stouter. "Since you put it that way, I can reply in the affirmative. Simla stands higher than Southport, and there are no football clubs. Bazaars of course we have in India, but as they were opened before I came, I am spared that melancholy and expensive duty. I miss the excitement that periodically thrills Southport, of wondering whether the tide is coming in this week, or whether it it due the week after next; always a subject of lively conversation with my old constituents. Also we have no boats on wheels careening over the level sand under full sail. Still, we have the Himalayas, also the Elephanta."

"I am sure," I said with courteous bow, learned at the courts in the neighbourhood of Drury Lane, "Your Excellency will feel peculiarly at home with these, in diverse ways, colossal products of beneficient Nature."

The Viceroy eyed me sharply, as if suspecting I were engaged upon an enterprise which, concerning ordinary mortals, is known as pulling his leg.

Recognising my extreme sobriety of purpose, he replied, "The Himalayas are very well in their way, though sometimes I find myself longing for a glimpse of Primrose Hill. The elephant I certainly have taken to riding for an hour every morning. His trot is a little startling when you first experience it, and his canter recalls the Channel passage in a gale from the south-west. But it is inspiriting, I think I may say healthful. I intend, when I return to England, to bring an elephant with me and show the Liver Brigade the way round the park!"

"Has

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

TRADE ROUTES IN ABYSSINIA.

KING MENELIK of Abyssinia will not visit Djibouti owing to the near approach of Lent and the rainy season. That is the reason officially given. But we may take it that the lineal descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba would rather have less to do with France than he has hitherto, and that he is not particularly anxious to see very much of the Djibouti-Harrar Railway. This Railway has been built under French auspices, and according to last official reports the line is already carrying goods and passengers to Lassarub, while the permanent way is ready for the rails as far as kilometer 200. The survey of the Railway has been completed to El Bab, at the foot of the Harrar mountains, and progress is being made with the line to Adis-Ababa, the capital. A line from Zeilah to Harrar would have been more easy of construction for a direct road runs already through the Essa country between the two towns. The whole policy of France, however, as says Mr. A. B. Wylde, our representative for many years in the Red Sea, consisted in stirring up disputes and creating disturbances and trying to win a foothold in the country, and her new policy ever since she has come into possession of Djibouti has been most unfriendly to her neighbours. She can make no headway with her subjects in the Hinterland "who are, if anything, worse off than they were before she came into the country. She has put King Menelik under many obligations which he is now sorry for, and the last scene of all is as yet still unacted." The only satisfactory method of treating Abyssinians is to deal with them openly and in the most simple possible manner, and the French have not realised that. They are too fond of intrigue. As for England she neglected Abyssinia, and it is even now believed that had the services of any intelligent Indian trained official been placed at the disposal of Abyssinia, we should now have had some return for the money spent over the expedition in trade and also the entire friendship of the Abyssinian people. It is not fair to blame King Menelik for the friendship he has hitherto manifested for the French. They found him arms wherewith to hold his own on his frontiers. He felt British indifference as to the progress of his country. We sided with Italy against him and prevented his obtaining arms and ammunition with all sorts of formalities and restrictions. It was but natural that he should come to some understanding with France, whose mission was in the field before ours. He helped them to pass through his country, never dreaming that at an early date England would be his neighbour, not France, and that he was binding himself with conditions and undertakings that he would now be glad to break.

Abyssinia is shown to have made great progress since 1884, when the Egyptians ceased to hold the ports. While General Gordon was Governor-General of the Soudan, trade was allowed with Abyssinia, but after his death frontier aggressions took place and the country in the north was unsafe except for Europeans. To-day, however, Abyssinian merchants travel more than they formerly did, and opportunities for communicating between the various parts of the country are becoming more numerous. Merchants in Abyssinia are not protected and patronised as in other countries, but are looked down upon, and it was only a short time since it was dangerous for small parties to cross the Harwash Valley that divides the Harrar highlands from those of Shoa, on account of the wandering Arrusi Gallas who had their home in the mountains to the south of the road, but these robbers plundered some of the King's property on its way to Adis-Ababa, and the whole of their country was conquered and annexed. Now that the population has settled down to peaceful avocations and the road is perfectly safe, there is every facility for the development of trade. From Adis-Ababa to the Djibouti is accounted very fair going during the dry season, and there is not an awkward or dangerous bit on the whole route. The very worst section, according to Mr. Wylde, would be called a good road in the north and central parts of Central Abyssinia. There is no single place where transport animals have to be unladen. During the heavy rains, however, which King Menelik is so anxious to avoid, many parts of the road are deep in mud, and through the forests the going is very difficult owing to the boggy nature of the soil, and the animals have very great difficulty in getting along. There is plenty of water along the whole route with the exception of the section between the Cassim and Hawash rivers, ten hours' march for laden animals. Even this defect might be remedied by taking a short cut from Araki to the Hawash. But Abyssinian merchants are remarkably conservative and decline to use the road because it is not customary to do so, and because once upon a time it was infested by robbers. The trade from the country intersected by this route all goes to Djibouti and can be but a source of income to France. All roads lead to Djibouti as in India all roads lead to Bombay. France is fully aware of the fact, and will hold on to Djibouti while it exists as a nation.

But that the leader of the new expedition is a foreigner it is not to be objected to, Reuter tells us this gentleman, an American, McMillan by name, has equipped his expedition splendidly. Presumably Mr. Mc Millan and his steel punts will proceed by way of Egypt and the Soudan, striking the Blue Nile at Khartoum. If that river be navigable by punts, it may be possible to divert a portion of the traffic which now passes through French hands at Djibouti. The expedition is said to be a private one though the leader is an American, and Colonel Harrington, I. S. C., our Agent at Adis Ababa, backed by the Anglo-Egyptian authorities, is said to be actively co-operating. As we have been warned over and over again, the British Government cannot remain indifferent to what goes on in Abyssinia. Nearly all the commerce of the country is in French hands. The commercial development of Abyssinia by France dates from the winter of 1896-97, before the fall of the Khalifa's power in the Soudan, and when French intrigues were rife with regard to the Nile Valley; and Mr. Wylde is of opinion that had the fall of Omdurman taken place six months later, when Fashoda had been reached, it would have been found that the French posts had already been established at convenient distances along the route from Berta to Fashoda, or from Wallega to Nasser on the Sobal river. An open door is wanted, and the merchant is anxious that there should be one. Mr. McMillan will help them to realise their wish. It is the merchant who has opened up the country so far as it can be called open, and it is noteworthy that wherever the merchant trades along the main and country roads of the kingdom there is always a welcome to the stranger who visits the country with a peaceful intent, as the merchant from whom the countryman gets the most of his news of the outside world has told them that the foreigner does no harm and protects the traveller and the stranger. Great hopes of an increased trade are indulged, for the country is overflowing with natural wealth, all remaining undeveloped. France is not the country from which much assistance can be anticipated, and we look for greater results from the expedition which is about to start than from the opening of the Railway which France has constructed at such a phenomenally slow pace.

TELEGRAPH RATES IN INDIA.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the authorities on the subject of the rates for telegrams in India, and it is to be hoped that Bombay and Madras will follow the lead thus given. The recently issued report of the Telegraph Department shows that on last year's working there was a surplus of Rs. 35,64,000. Coupling this fact with the greatly increasing popularity of "deferred" messages and the decline in the number of telegrams despatched at "urgent" and "ordinary" rates, the Bengal Chamber considers that the time has come for a modification of the present classification of messages. They urge that the "ordinary" class should be abolished, and that the charges for "urgent" and "deferred" messages should be fixed at one rupee and eight annas, respectively, for eight words, with a maximum of four words allowed free in the address. It is possible that there is something in the exigencies of India which requires the continuance of two classes of private telegrams, but with a much heavier traffic at home a single rate for all messages is there found to meet all commercial and social requirements. Moreover a minimum of eight annas for a deferred message, with a limit of four words in the address, does not cheapen the popular class of telegram, and in fact is a reform more in favour of the Telegraph Department than the public. At present any number of words may be sent free in the address, an arrangement which, of course, is often carried to absurd lengths, and throws a great deal of unnecessary work on the Department. If the number of words which may be franked in the address are to be limited, it should be possible to reduce the charge of the "deferred" class of messages. What the Bengal Chamber propose is to make the present rate for ordinary telegrams the charge for urgent messages, but it would be a much greater boon to lower the rate of the cheaper class of wires, while we believe it would be an advantage to have but one rate for all private messages. In the matter of press telegrams there is considerable room for a reduction of charges. The present rates are much in excess of those in operation in England, and the system of classification frequently leads to undue delay. In regard to press messages especially, what is wanted is a single class and rates more nearly approximating to those charged at home. In the United Kingdom press messages despatched before six o'clock in the evening are charged at the rate of one shilling for 75 words; after six o'clock in the evening and until the same hour the next morning, the rate is reduced to one shilling for 100 words. The bulk of the press telegrams, it is unnecessary to add, go over the wires after 6 p.m. In this country the telegraphing of news is much more expensive. Not only is there no specially reduced rate for night messages, but to ensure reaching its destination in time, important news despatched after six or seven o'clock in the evening must be sent at enhanced rates. A "deferred" message despatched at 7 p. m. may come to hand in time for the next issue but one, but there is frequently an interesting uncertainty about the matter. In the case of any exceptional rush of press work in the Telegraph Department, deferred messages stand very little chance, no matter how early they may be handed in, not because of any inability on the part of officials to cope with the work, but because of the system which demands that priority of despatch shall be decided not by time of arrival but by the rate paid. This, of course, works to the financial advantage of the Department for the time being, but it would be much more satisfactory from the point of view of the sender of telegrams, and of greater financial benefit to the Department, if the present system of charges were to give way to a uniform rate. Every section of the public is interested in a modification of the present rates, and a reduction and simplification would not only lead to a great increase of traffic, but would simplify the work of the Telegraph Department itself.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

ALTHOUGH the mortality statistics for the City of Bombay for the past week are still high, they are by no means so discouraging as was the case last week. The rate per thousand per annum has fallen several points, but that is not the only cause for satisfaction. The total number of deaths which during the week amounted to 1,157 is practically the same as in the corresponding week of last year, but it is more than five hundred less than the mean for the same periods in the past five years. The plague still displays serious activity. During the week there were 455 deaths against 347 last year, and a five years' mean of 497. The disease keeps well within the confines of the native town. Bhuleshwar recorded 40 deaths and Second Nagpada a similar number. There were 32 fatal cases in Mandvi, 28 each in Byculla and Dongri, and 26 in Umarkhadi. it will thus be seen that although the disease Is more virulent than has been the case at this season for two years, it shows no tendency to develop any unusual characteristics. It is pleasing, moreover, to note a decline for the past week, at any rate, in the small-pox epidemic. Last week there were only 14 deaths, and all but three of them occurred in C ward—another reassuring feature. On the other hand measles shows no abatement. There were again as many as 56 deaths, and they were spread over all parts of the City. The decline in malaria and other fevers was, however, again noticeable. From these causes 50 deaths occurred, and this total is more than 100 less than either last year's figure or the mean for the same period in the past five years. As might be expected the unusually severe weather lately experienced in this city has resulted in an increase in mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. Phthisis slightly increased, although it was responsible for by no means as many deaths as has been the case in former years. Other diseases of the respiratory system increased considerably, and although they are still below the average for the past five years they show that Bombay is in a worse position in this respect than was the case last year. The remaining figures contain nothing remarkable. Bhuleshwar suffered most severely last week. The large number of deaths from plague combined also with other deaths due to various epidemics in the city were largely responsible for the high rate of 127·29. In Kamathipura, for identically the same reasons, the mortality rate was over 130, and several other districts returned rates of over 100. C and E wards were undoubtedly the most unhealthy portions of the City. Amongst the communities the mortality was fairly evenly divided; the Jains, among whom there were 57 deaths, recorded the phenomenally high rate of 208·02. Amongst Europeans there were 5 deaths—equivalent to the comparatively small rate per thousand per annum of 21·18.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised of its rate interest on demand loans on Government Paper to seven per cent.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Baroda, accompanied by his son, Prince Futesingrao, arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying at the Great Western Hotel.

LORD DAVEY, one of the Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, visited the Bombay High Court yesterday and sat for some time on the Bench in the Courts of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, and the two courts on the Appellate Side.

On the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. M. Dick, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, Bombay, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Jammu that the Viceroy will probably pay a visit to Kashmir in the course of this year.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal pays a short visit to Mozufferpore on the 1st February, returning to Calcutta on the 4th, and proceeding to Burdwan on the 10th.

THE Royal party had another fine day's sport at Sohagpur on Tuesday, two tigers being accounted for. One of them, an animal measuring 9 feet 5 inches, was shot by the Duke of Connaught, and the other, a beautifully marked tigress, by Colonel Bingham.

TELEGRAPHIC advices, dated Shanghai the 27th instant, state that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to 8,500 bales, those of Chinese twist to 500 bales, and of Japan 300 bales. Exchange on Bombay ruled at Rs. 160, annas 8 per 100 taels. The prices of yarns were reported about a tael higher.

THE social bringing together of the Native Chiefs at the Delhi Durbar has been directly responsible, we are given to understand, for an engagement, that of the Maharao Raja of Bundi to the sister of the Maharaja of Rewah. The preliminary ceremonies were performed at Delhi, and the marriage will take place at Rewah early next month.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were to arrive at Gwalior yesterday morning, and receive a public reception. On the 31st they leave for Sipri, and on February 1 for Gwalior where they remain one day. Leaving on the 3rd their departure being public, they arrive at Agra the same day, their arrival being public. Here they stay till the 8th, when they go on to Bhurtpore and have a public reception. At midnight on the 9th they leave for Jaipur, and after a two days' halt there they leave on the 13th (the departure being public) and arrive at Bikanir the next morning, where the arrival will be public. After a two days' halt they leave on the 17th, the departure being public. They arrive at Bombay on February 19th.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Jan. 27th was 1,157 giving a death-rate of 77·53 per annum per thousand as against 74·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 102·06 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers; 455, plague; 14, small-pox; 56, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 62, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 190, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 26, dysentery; 27, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 57; Brahmin, 45; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 607; Hindu low caste, 121; Musalman, 239; Parsee, 29; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; Negro-African, 0; and Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 328 as against 287 the corresponding period of last year, and 255 the average over the past five years.

A TELEGRAM from Mazatlan (Mexico) states that plague has broken out at that place.

IT seems that in spite of all that London is saying, the Government can answer "No" to Germany. When Germany began her cable enterprises she asked leave to land the cable to America in Cornwall. The Government refused, in spite of the fact that their own Departmental Committee, under Lord Balfour of Burleigh, had reported that "the traditional policy of this country has been to encourage Free Trade in cables—i. e., to offer no obstacle to the landing of cables upon the shores of Great Britain," as the landing on our shores would give us complete control in the way of censorship in war and could not do us any harm in any conceivable circumstances. It would be interesting, too, to hear what caused the Government to pluck up courage enough to say "No" to Germany when the "No" was so much opposed to our own interests.

CENTENARIES IN 1903.

REMINDERS OF NELSON, WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

[BY ARCHIBALD HADDON.]

A report that the Kent martello towers are in danger owing to the inroads of the sea reminds us that the year 1903 is the centenary year of the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon, to frustrate which those towers were erected.

It is also the centenary year of the birth of the Sunday School Union, of the trial and execution of Robert Emmet, of the birth of Alexandre Dumas, of the Duke of Wellington's first great victory (the battle of Assaye), and of the birth of Lord Lytton, the novelist. In 1903 also falls the tercentenary of the death of Queen Elizabeth, which occurred on March 24, 1603.

Of these events the only one which will obtain extensive recognition is that relating to the foundation, in 1803, of the Sunday School Union. To celebrate this a special fund of £40,000 is now being raised.

Centenary celebrations are a fashion of recent growth, writes Mr. Archibald Haddon in the "Daily Express," and there is perhaps not much in the examples cited above to stir the blood of the old fogeys who love to indulge in these reminiscent recreations, which usually take the form of orgies of special articles and laudatory orations. Those hoary enthusiasts will have to wait for matter of real pith and moment until the centenary of Trafalgar, in October 1905.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

The year 1803 was singularly barren of momentous happenings considering the troublous nature of the period. The curtain was rising upon England's colossal struggle with Napoleon, and for the moment the stage was vacant. What really occurred was more in the nature of thunder than of positive storm. The martello towers, as it happened, were not required; but Napoleon declared war against us in 1803, and the strife thus engendered lasted without intermission for the next twelve years, until the great and glorious finale of Waterloo.

In the quieter paths of literature and art the year 1803 was also noted for its atmosphere of transition. No great painter died, no new Romney or Gainsborough was born. Sarah Siddons and John Philip Kemble were playing their last scenes, and Edmund Kean and William Charles Macready were waiting in the wings to take up the thunderous applause. And many great writers, too, were similarly awaiting their cues.

Byron was only fifteen in 1803, Tom Moore was twenty-four, Thomas Campbell twenty-six, Robert Southey twenty-nine, William Wordsworth thirty-three, Sir Walter Scott thirty-two, and Jane Austen, Charles Lamb, and Walter Savage Landor were each twenty-eight.

Nelson and Wellington alone were "doing things" in this year of mutterings and peepings a century ago. The sea-dog of Old England was growling and showing his teeth in half the waters of the world. From May 1803 to August 1805 he left his ship three times only, and on each occasion he was absent but an hour.

We shall hear much of Robert Emmet from our Irish friends next July. On the 23rd of that month in 1803 Emmet was a conspicuous figure in a motley mob of rebels who ranged the streets of Dublin, armed with pikes, old guns, and blunderbushes. A great riot ensued, in which the Lord Chief Justice Kilwarden was brutally murdered. Emmet might have escaped, but he would not leave Ireland without seeing his sweetheart. The result was that he was captured near her residence, tried, convicted, and hanged.

GIANTS OF HISTORY.

On September 23 we shall commemorate the centenary of the battle of Assaye, won by Wellington in India when greatly outnumbered by Mahrattas. With only 4,500 troops, Wellington defeated 50,000 Mahrattas, commanded by French officers, and captured ninety-eight pieces of cannon. This was the Iron Duke's first great campaign, and right nobly he conducted it. In four battles and eight seiges he conquered two hundred and fifty thousand men and captured upwards of one thousand pieces of cannon, besides enormous quantities of ammunition, baggage, and spoil.

But stirring as these achievements were, their glory was obscured by the tension of events at home.

On May 16, 1803, George III. declared war against France, and Napoleon set about his great project of invading Britain

He encamped one hundred and fifty thousand men opposite the coast of Kent, and placed a vast flotilla of gunboats at Boulogne. This grand army of invaders, known as "the army of England," was to be transported across the channel in thousands of flat bottomed boats, and then . . . . "fifteen millions must give way to forty millions," boasted the Little Corsican, alluding to the relative populations of Britain and France. He overlooked the fact, however, that Britain's fifteen millions included Horatio Viscount Nelson, who very quickly played particular havoc among the shoals of flat-bottomed boats.

But ere that happened the inhabitants of Great Britain were in the condition of terror colloquially known as "dithering." Not even the approach of the Spanish Armada excited feelings of greater apprehension and dismay.

All Britain rose as one man, shaking a maddened collective fist at the imperturbable invader. No name was bad enough for him; he was the Corsican Ogre, the Man of Sin, the Beast of the Apocalypse, the bogey of the nursery.

"BONEY WILL EAT YOU!"

"If you are naughty, Boney will come to you! Boney will eat you up!" Every nurserymaid used some such objurgation to terrify her charges into submission. Thackeray, when a small boy, was the victim of a similar threat. His black servant pointed to a man walking near them, and said: "That is he? That is Boney? He eats three sheep every day and all the little children he can lay hands on!"

By the end of the year the Volunteer and Yeomanry corps of Great Britain numbered 380,000, independent of the Regular Army. Beacons were erected all round the coast, and everywhere elaborate local defences were organised.

How genuinely Napoleon's project was feared in England may be gathered from a letter written by King George to his friend, the Bishop of Worcester. "Should the enemy approach too near to Windsor," he wrote, "I shall think it right the Queen and my daughters should cross the Severn, and shall send them to your episcopal palace at Worcester."

Then were erected the martello towers, which we are now told the sea is under-mining away.

The towers are circular, with bomb-proof roofs, and walls 5 1-2ft. thick. The base formed the magazine, two rooms above were for the garrison, and on the flat roof were a swivel heavy gun and several howitzers. In later years their armaments were removed and the garrisons replaced by coast-guard men or old master gunners.

Of course the towers are of no practical use, but in this year of all years the force of patriotic and historic sentiment should quickly be set afoot to rescue and preserve them.

The "Speaker" says:—We are informed that since the Delhi Durbar, it has been generally recognised among the Faithful that the Latin word Peninsula is singularly inappropriate as applied to India and that the Greeks have supplied us with an expression which is in every way more felicitous. An ingenious enthusiast has put the new id a into rhyme:

"Call it no longer India, if you please,
Henceforth it will be the 'Golden Curzonese'!"

PREPARATIONS are steadily being made at Berlin for M. Zekeli's balloon ascent. The object of the trip is to ascertain the distance a balloon can cover without touching the earth. The balloon is provided with navigating apparatus for crossing the sea—the Baltic, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea. It will contain more than 11,000 cubic meters of gas and be twice as large as that of Andre and three times as large as that of Count de la Vaulx. It is to carry food for seven days and an emergency supply for 20 days more. The lighting is to suffice for three hundred hours. Four persons are expected to accompany M. Zekeli—a well-known German man of science, an Austrian geographical authority, an English doctor, and a Swedish aeronaut.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

SLOW TRAIN SMASHED BY EXPRESS.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

An express train travelling at sixty miles an hour dashed into the rear of a local train at Graceland, New Jersey. The debris ignited.

Twenty-four people were killed, of whom sixteen were burned alive.

Fifty-two were injured.

EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

BLUE NILE A COMMERCIAL WATERWAY

An expedition splendidly equipped by an American named McMillan is about to start for Abyssinia whence it will proceed in June and descend the Blue Nile in steel punts to test the value of that river as a commercial waterway with a view to diverting a portion of the traffic now passing through Jibutil.

Though the expedition is a private one, the Anglo-Egyptian authorities and Colonel Harrington are actively co-operating.

The latter accompanies the expedition.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

INDIA'S DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

APPRECIATION OF CELERITY.

A Blue Book on Somaliland contains a dispatch by Lord George Hamilton, dated 22nd October, which expresses great gratitude for the promptness with which the Indian Government complied with the requests for reinforcements.

HONOUR FOR THE GERMAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

The Kaiser has created the German Minister at Peking a Baron.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking at the Crystal Palace, said that we must dispel illusions regarding the reduction of taxation in the forthcoming budget. When the accounts of the South African Compensation were wound up our liabilities would be considerably more than had been estimated. Nevertheless he believed that he would be able to reduce the taxation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Standard's" Johannesburg Correspondent states that from the 1st February there will be one supreme command over the whole military forces from the Zambesi to the Cape.

General Lyttelton will be Commander-in-Chief. The headquarters will be in Pretoria.

The "Standard" declares that this is significant of the intention of the Imperial Government to treat South Africa as a whole.

THE PROHIBITION OF BARMAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCISE ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Amongst the Bills to be introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 7th proximo is one amending Section 21 of the Excise Act to empower the Board of Revenue to regulate the conditions of hotel and other licences.

This will remove the doubt hitherto existing as to the legality of the orders passed by the Bengal Government some time ago prohibiting the employment of barmaids in Calcutta.

DELEGATES FROM NATAL.

Two delegates from Natal are expected here to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL OKU.

General Oku and staff leave this to-morrow.

THE NEW IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

OPENING BY THE VICEROY.

There will be a big function here to-morrow on the occasion of the opening by the Viceroy of the new Imperial Library.

ABDICATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

Particulars of the arrangement which are being made in connection with the abdication of the Maharaja of Indore will, it is understood, be published in the next "Gazette of India."

THE CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

Ways and means for the construction of the Victoria Memorial Hall were discussed at a meeting of the Committee at Government House, Calcutta, yesterday. No alteration has been made in the site which is to be, as announced last year, between Government House and Fort William. The arrangements for plans and contracts necessarily involve an immense amount of technical detail, but good progress is being made and experimental borings are to be commenced without delay. The nature of the ground makes it undesirable to dig foundations until after the next rains.

The building will take six years to complete.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 5-16
Bar Silver	21 3-4

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

MEETING OF THE MADRAS SENATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

At an emergency meeting of the Fellows of the Senate of the Madras University held yesterday evening the Senate House considered a reference from the Director of Public Instruction forwarding a copy of the communication from the Government of India requesting the opinion of the Senate on three points in the University Commission's report. The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart was unanimously elected to the chair.

The first question was whether the Ceylon colleges now affiliated to the Calcutta University should be affiliated to the Madras University. The meeting was of opinion that unless the Colonial authorities were prepared to make more suitable provision for their needs it was more natural that they should be affiliated to Madras University than to Calcutta.

The two other questions, the first dealing with examination by compartments and the second with Indian Vernaculars, were, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Bilderbeck, referred to a Select Committee of the Senate.

LORD AMPTHILL'S DURBAR GUESTS.

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

Lady Agnes Lygon, Lady Anson, and other of Lord Ampthill's Durbar guests left yesterday evening for Tuticorin en route to Egypt and England. The Hon'ble Alec Rusell, the Hon'ble Mrs. Russell, and Lady Mary Lygon leave this evening for Tuticorin.

SIR JOHN ELLIOT.

Sir John Elliot, Meteorological Reporter, who arrived in Madras two days ago, has gone to Kodaikanal to inspect the Observatory and Solar Physics work there.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

Sir Norman Stewart, Bart., who assumes the Madras District Command, is expected to arrive in Madras next Saturday.

Brigadier-General V. A. Schalch, who has been acting in command of the Madras District, reverts to his substantive post as Colonel on the Staff, Bellary.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HYDERABAD.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Mr. M. J. Scobie, Executive Engineer, Burma, is emporarily transferred to Hyderabad, and is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. Grant on leave or until further orders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The Artillery postings have been ordered:—Lieut. Colonel H. Hickman from Mauritius to Roorkee-Major Pottinger from the 68th to the 93rd battery; Major Tyacke from the 91st to the 55th Company; and Captain C. Crozier to the 91st Company; Lieut. Finnis from the 76th Company to No. 8 Mountain Battery; Lieut. Edmondson from the 74th Company to No. 7 Mountain Battery; Lieut. Spencer from 62nd Company to No. 7 Mountain Battery; Lieut. A. Duthie to No. 55 Battery; Lieut. Evans Gwynne to the 18th Battery; and Lieut. H. West to the 32rd Battery.

Captain Geo. Alexander Strath is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 20th January.

Captain C. R. Galwey (2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment) is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, from January 16th, and the services of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Greany, M. D., I. M. S., are placed permanently, and those of Lieut.-Colonel J. McCloghry, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., temporarily at the disposal of the Government.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

Abbott Mr A H	Mophett Lieut E C
Ashworth Miss	Melville Lt E P A
Battle Mr W A	Manton Mr W
Bowers Mr A M	Middleton Mr H
Bennett Mr T J	Milner Mr H W
Berrill Mr and Mrs A	Mercier Miss
Beynton Mr C	Montresor Major E
Chitty Captain	Nicholls Mr and Mrs H
Chopra Mr Chand	Ogilvie Mr D K
Case Miss	O'Sullivan Mr
Cunningham Lt Col	Pope Mr F
Douglass Captain A P	Pearson Mr and Mrs T A
Dodd Mr R	Prendergast Major
Flemming Captain H L	Pinto Major
Gilpin Miss	Rose Mr D
Holmes Mrs	Rowe Mr W J
Holmes Miss	Renee Mr C
Handle Mr R J	Radcliffe Mr
Hammett Mr W J	Russell Mr and Mrs
Hall Mr W D	Simon Mr J H
Hamilton Mr and Mrs W S and 2 children	Street Mr J
Ipi Miss	Stephen Mr J
Imrie Mr H J	Scini Mr
Jesse Mr W	Topham Mr F D
Johnson Mr W B	Tyrer Mr
Jameson Mr S	Thompson Mr W J F
Kelly Lieut P V	Urie Mr T C
Lane Capt and Mrs H A and 2 children	Vaidya Mr V D
Latham Rev and Mrs W	Von Peterson Captain
Lekay Mrs	Wingham Mr P
	Waters Mr W H

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. of the 29th January 1903.

THOUGH the Arts Exhibition at Delhi is still open and the chief exhibits still on view, many of the smaller things which were for sale are being packed up and sent away; so that intending visitors should make haste while there is yet time. The artificers have nearly all left, as their golden harvest is over, and the gleanings grow scantier every day. The Nizam appears to have been the largest purchaser. While others bought their art in single pieces, his Highness bought it by the stall, even by the room, spending three lakhs in the jewellery section and two in the rest of the Exhibition—so it is reported.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

MR. MORGAN'S SHIPPING COMBINE.

ANOTHER HUGE TRUST.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 23.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, January 19, state that Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Shipping Combine, has ordered twelve steamers on the Celtic model, to cost £6,000,000. The building contracts will be equally divided between British and American yards.

Mr. Morgan is promoting a huge combine embracing the British, French, German and Italian firms running steamship services to South America. It is proposed to make Antwerp the headquarters of the Combine.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CASE OF THE NETHERLANDS LINE.

Great Britain offers £135 for each share of the Netherlands Railway Company, confiscated during the war.

TREASURE TROVE IN CHINA.

A SENSATIONAL FIND.

General Chaffee declares that when in China he found eighty millions of dollars bidden away.

The late President McKinley, he says, prevented the seizure of the money.

THE COLOUR QUESTION IN AMERICA.

RACIAL FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

President Roosevelt has appointed a Negro as Assistant State Attorney at Boston.

Feeling in the South is at fever heat, and it is feared that there will be serious riots. The Negroes are resigning their Federal appointments.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE.

A great workmen's demonstration has been held at Johannesburg to protest against the importation of Chinese labour.

It was contended that the war contribution was the owners' sop for the yellow evil.

The "Daily Mail," says that 100,000 coolies are to be imported into the Transvaal on contract, not as permanent settlers.

THE CUNARD LINE.

NEW STEAMERS ORDERED.

The Cunard Steamship Company have given orders for the building of two new liners.

They will cost at least three millions sterling.

BRITAIN, GERMANY AND U. S.

THE KAISER'S POLICY.

Count Sternberg, the new German Minister at Washington, has been directed by the Kaiser to emphasize the community of interests between America, Great Britain, and Germany.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

THE KING OF SERVIA'S WARNING.

The King of Servia, speaking at a banquet, urged all Servians to be prepared for a decisive movement.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ILL.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, formerly Bishop of Winchester is seriously ill.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain G. Warneford, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, is appointed to do duty under the Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Major J. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant H. M. Davidson.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho, City Magistrate, Poona, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his own, from the 13th September to the 21st October.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, acted as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, from the 8th October to the 2nd November 1902.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert acts as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. J. B. W. Biddle proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A., I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days in combination with furlough for sixteen months.

Mr. R. W. Maidment acts as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. F. A. Ingle acts as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, and Mr. C. H. T. Beaman acts as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., has been allowed extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate.

Mr. E. G. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates.

Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days, in combination with leave on medical certificate for four months and ten days.

Captain T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S, acts as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson, I.M.S, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., becomes Superintendent in charge of the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer with effect from the date of his return from leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F.R.C.S. (I), I.M.S., becomes Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aber.), C.M., I.M.S., is appointed Presidency Surgeon, Taird District, and in Medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, I.M.S.

Captain H. M. Moore, I.M.S., on return from leave acts as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Captain T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S, pending further orders.

Mr. F. Wright, Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals District, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain F. M. Westropp, R.E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, who has been selected to attend the Chatham Course for 1903.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, passed on 16th January 1903 an examination in colloquial Marathi.

The services of Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 1st grade State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Sistan Boundary Commission.

LADY Carlisle, in sending a cheque for £500 for the Alliance Fund to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, says: "I give this donation as a thank-offering to you for the long and glorious service that you, as leader of the Prohibition movement, have rendered to our Temperance cause."

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM IN BOMBAY.

VISIT TO H E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by Shahzada Nawab Mir Usmanali Pasha, his son, and the following officers, paid an official visit to H. E. Lord Northcote, yesterday morning, at Government House, Malabar Point Nawab Colonel Afsar-ud-Dowla, Nawab Asad Yar-ud-Dowla, Captain Usman Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Dawar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Nasar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Nawab Afzal Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Nawab Fasih-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Ekbal Jung Bahadur, Nawab Sadak Jung Bahadur, Mr. Egerton, Moulvi Ahmed Husen Sahib, Dr. Lukman-ud-Dowla Bahadur, and Hakim Abdul Razak. On arrival at Government House, a guard of-honour of the 19th Bombay Infantry, with band and colours, presented arms to his Highness. At the steps his Highness was met by the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, while on the threshold his Excellency the Governor received him, and conducted him to the seat of honour. The Hon. Mr. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government; Lieutenant Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Mr. Claud Hill, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Mr. A.S.A. Westropp, Under Secretary to Government; Captain the Hon. C. B. F. Greville, A.-D.-C.; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; Captain J. H. Crawford and Ressaldar Sheikh Abdul Hamid, A.-D.C.'s. were present during the visit. After a few minutes spent in conversation, H. E. the Governor garlanded his Highness and the Sahazada, and presented them with superb bouquets. The members of his Highness's staff were similarly presented with flowers by the Honourable Mr. Edgerley. Escorted by the Governor's body-guard, his Highness returned with the Sahazada, accompanied by Mr. Westropp and Captain the Hon. Mr. Greville, to his residence. A salute of 21 guns was fired in connection with his Highness's arrival and departure.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO HIS HIGHNESS.

H. E. the Governor paid a return visit to the Nizam at 5-5 p. m. yesterday at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, the residence of his Highness. The 21st Bombay Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colour, which paraded in the compound of the bungalow. His Highness's son, accompanied by his European tutor, arrived at the bungalow at 4-45 p.m., and after him came Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to Government. About 5 p. m. came another carriage in which were Lieut-Colonel Owen, Military Secretary to the Governor; Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp; and other members of the suite. At 5-5 p. m. H. E the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Edgerley, Chief Secretary, Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, and an aide-de-camp, arrived at Readymoney House in a carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders preceded, and followed by a detachment of the body-guard. The guard-of-honour presented arms to his Excellency. At the steps Lord Northcote was met by Major Haig, Political Officer with the Nizam, while on the threshold his Highness the Nizam received him, and conducted him to a seat on his right hand. After the usual complimentary conversation, attar and pan-gulab were given to Lord Northcote by the Nizam, and by his Highness's officers to the Governor's officers. Two salutes of seventeen guns each were fired from the Saluting Battery at 5-5 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. to announce the arrival at and departure from Readymoney house of H. E. the Governor.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The sum of Rs. 14,000, raised by the women of Bombay for the purposes of a memorial to the late Queen Victoria, having been invested in Government securities, the scheme for the administration of the Fund under the Charitable Endowments Act was published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette." The scheme provides that the income of the Trust fund, which is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency, shall be administered by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for the time being and devoted and expended as follows, viz., that on each anniversary of the death of her late Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, that is to say, on 22nd January of each year, the annual income of the Trust Fund shall be distributed among the following six Women's and Children's Hospitals in the City of Bombay, viz:—

(1) The Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals.
(2) The Kama and Albless Hospitals,
(3) The Women's and Children's Wards of the St. George's Hospital,
(4) The Women's and Children's Wards of the Leper Asylum, Matunga,
(5) The Parsi Lying-in Hospital,
(6) The Women's and Children's Wards of the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital,

to be used, subject to the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for the time being, and in the case of the Parsi Lying-in Hospital subject further to the control of the Committee of Management for the time being of the said Hospital, at the discretion of the medical officers for the time being in charge of those Hospitals for the benefit of poor convalescent patients leaving the Hospitals on that anniversary and on succeeding days so long as the amount allotted for the purpose to each Hospital from the income of the Fund lasts.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THERE was another big attendance at the Circus on the Maidan last night when Madame Harmston-Love changed the programme which has been given there during the past week. The entertainment was in almost every respect quite different from the old one, but it goes without saying that it was just as good, and the continual applause and laughter with which it was received showed that it could hardly have been better. One notable addition to the programme was the conclusion of a new cycle act—this time a funny one. Tom Powers, the performer, was exercuciatingly funny in this parody on the clever and skilful turn given by the Valdares. Whilst he was in the ring the house never for a moment ceased laughing. "Fly," the remarkable jumping dog was assisted by "Spring" another clever jumper. The Boral Brothers are quite well-known in India. In them Mr. Robert Love, the manager, has undoubtedly secured the very best of native gymnastic talent. Their turn last evening appealed quite as much to the European section of the house as to their own countrymen. John Welby Cooke gave one of the most striking horsemanship acts that has ever been seen in Bombay. After a most sensational exhibition of bare-back riding he jumped on to the back of the horse with his feet enclosed in baskets as the animal was vaulting over a gate. Needless to say this trick brought down the house. The Valdares repeated their clever cycling act, the two clowns contributed several new turns which were as screamingly funny as those given last week, and all the remainder of the long caste did their best to make the programme as interesting as possible. The entertainment concluded with a musical burlesque "The Damon Kapel." This was not only clever, but very funny. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon, and a large attendance of school children is expected.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE transport Sirsa, Captain G. A. Shepherd, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company), will sail for Somaliland with a native Field Hospital and details for Obbia on Sunday, the 1st February.

SIRDAR ABDULLA KHAN TOKHI, who was nominated by the Amir for the Governorship of Kandahar, it appears, at the last moment requested His Highness to be allowed to make the pilgrimage to Mecca instead. The Amir has granted him permission, and has appointed Sirdar Ahmed Khan Baruckzai to Kandahar. The new Governor was many years a refugee in India, but was allowed by Abdur Rahman to return to Kabul some five years ago.

ALVA THE GREAT.

THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE performance given last night at the Novelty Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Alva was in every way gratifying and successful. The attendance was good, the programme could not have been better, and the whole performance passed off with the greatest of credit to those who took part. The success of the evening was naturally the part which Mr. Alva himself took in it. In his card and ball manipulation he proved conclusively that the order of sleight of hand artistes to which he belongs is a very high one. He was eminently successful with the "Beggar's Dream," and he secured a hearty encore for that clever realisation. His ventriloquial turn was as skilful as it was amusing. All his dolls acquitted themselves admirably, and Alva was in capital form with them. To the programme Miss L. Donelli contributed her graceful fan song and dance, which has pleased Novelty Theatre audiences on more than one occasion previously. Her singing was delightful, and her dancing was such as one has very seldom an opportunity of witnessing at an amateur entertainment in this city. Miss Donelli also collaborated with Mr. W. H. Smith in the pretty little duet "There's no one in the world like you" from the "Runaway Girl." This item also secured its full mead of applause. Miss Hunter and Miss Chandler contributed their graceful gavotte "Dancing in the Moonbeams." They deservedly received an enthusiastic encore. Another very pleasing item was that given by little Miss Schneider. This talented little artiste, assisted by the Misses Schneider and others gave a capital rendering of the quaint composition, the "Chinese Dolly." Mrs. Otto Ernst's rendering of "Waiting" was one of the successes of the evening. She was enthusiastically encored. Mrs. Dove's mandoline trio was also greatly enjoyed, and Mr. Ben Defreee, who sang "A Man without a Woman" was forced to reappear with "That's where she sits all day," Wilkin Bard's great success. Miss Daisy Hunter gave a charming rendering of "Star of my Soul," and was deservedly applauded. Mr. Geo. Thomas sang "Under the Deodars," and Mr. Geo. Arnold's musical recitations were provocative of laughter and applause. The whole entertainment was exceedingly successful. Mr. Seymour Dove, who accompanied the singers, kindly lent the piano.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mujee B. Barbhaya presiding. The consideration of the Budget Estimates was proceeded with.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

INCOME.

The Corporation passed without discussion the following estimates of income for the year 1903-1904:—Licenses for dangerous and offensive trades, streets, and buildings, and land conveyance, music, &c., at Rs. 92,000; receipts from Government for liquor licenses at Rs. 1,44,000; the receipts from Government for tobacco duty at Rs. 2,24,500; and halalkhor tax leviable at three per cent at Rs. 7,79,000.

WATER TAX.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the estimates for the water tax leviable at four per cent during the year 1893-1904 be passed at Rs. 15,07,000.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that the water rates by meter for domestic purposes be calculated at five annas for one thousand gallons and that the budget estimates for the year be passed at Rs. 14,78,000. He said it was illegal on the part of the Corporation to derive more revenue from water tax than it was necessary to balance the expenditure. The hardships suffered by the people by the introduction of meter system were very great. A certain percentages of meters were not in order and they registered either in favour or against the ratepayers but as a rule against the persons who had the misfortune to use meters. If the Corporation were to take into account the water used for municipal purposes, they would find that the income derived from water tax was greater than the expenditure by nearly four lakhs. However, the amendment would reduce the water revenue by only about a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Baptista seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. D. Khote spoke against the amendment. He said the reduction in the water rates by meter was not possible unless they increased the tax.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta contended that there was no illegality in the matter as Mr. Hormusjee wanted the Corporation to believe. He advised the Corporation not to disturb the budget estimates and deplete their cash balance.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out the undesirability of reducing the revenue estimates for the year even by a single rupee.

On a division the amendment was lost while the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

OTHER ESTIMATES.

The Corporation next passed the following estimates of income;—Markets receipts at Rs. 4,28,500; public gardens at Rs. 10,000; Tramway rent at Rs. 50,000; miscellaneous fines at Rs. 11,000; miscellaneous receipts (rent of dhobiwada and shops chawls milch cattle stables, lands, tanks, &c., police and fire brigade quarters and sundry receipts) at Rs. 1,15,000; miscellaneous fees at Rs 42,000; miscellaneous savings at Rs. 5,000; contribution towards pension, &c., at Rs. 19,500; net profit on the Municipal workshops at Rs. 5,000; profit on the sale of stores at Rs. 4,000; sale proceeds of unserviceable tools and plant, &c., at Rs. 2,000; interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances at Rs. 1,20,000; and interest on sinking and insurance, &c., funds investments at Rs. 2,24,000.

EXPENDITURE.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S SALARY.

Mr. James MacDonald moved that Rs. 12,000 be passed for the salary of the Municipal Secretary for the year 1903-1904.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Secretary be reduced to Rs. 700 per mensem instead of Rs 1,000, because he had not more than one occasion fairly entered the minutes of the Corporation proceedings.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the amendment, remarking that though he did not agree with the views of the mover of the amendment he second d it only for the purpose of inviting discussion on the same.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said Mr. Wadia ought not to have seconded the amendment with which he did not agree. He (the speaker) thought the amendment was an outrage on the sentiment of the Corporation. He asked the Corporation to bear in mind that the notice of the amendment was given after they had passed a resolution reprehending the member in question for making the complaints embodied in that amendment, and after that body had declared that everything in connection with the minutes of the proceedings were all right. The Corporation could, under the circumstances, do one thing, and it was to ask the mover of the original proposition if he would accept a rider which did not affect the figure. The rider was that the Municipal Secretary possessed the fullest confidence of the Corporation. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald accepted the rider with pleasure.

Dr. Sukhia inquired if the proposition with the rider was in order.

The President ruled that it was in order.

Mr. S. D. Dhondi said it would have been better if the mover of the amendment had used his language for a better purpose.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla observed that while the Corporation had the power to turn out the Municipal Commissioner by a majority of three-fourths of the members of that body, it was a pity that the Act did not empower them to do the same in respect of a member.

Mr. Macdonald while endorsing the remarks made by Mr. Mehta, said he would have gladly expressed from his place his opinion in regard to the amendment but as an abler member than himself had expressed it, he would content himself by accepting the rider, suggested by him. He also agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Unwalla, and declared that fatuous propositions and amendments ought not to be allowed to be brought before the Corporation.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and declared lost, the mover only voting for it. The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried with applause, thirty members voting for it.

A few items of expenditure were then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

A CALCUTTA contemporay printed at the head of its description of the Centenary Ball the hackneyed passage—with emendations—from "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" about the Duchess of Richmond's Ball in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. The defence urged in extenuation was that the lines were quoted not because of the intrinsic merit of the poetry, but because of their association. "They were written, we were told, by an enthusiastic reveller who attended the great party given by Lord Wellesley on the 26th January, 1803. This, as the "Statesman" observes, is a distinctly interesting contribution to the literary history of the early nineteenth century.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Morocco is one of Europe's many nightmares. It has never been quite so insistent as Turkey, but it may at any moment become more so. The slightest disturbance in any part of Europe is enough to make statesmen cast anxious glances towards Tangier. It was among the issues stirred up by the Spanish-American war. The conflict with the Boers had no sooner broken out than the eternal problem of "the land of the setting sun" made another brief appearance. In the summer of 1900 it cropped up again on the death of the Grand Vizier. Throughout 1901 the French operations on the eastern and southern frontiers kept it rumbling. It has now, with the advent of a strong and, for a time, successful pretender, blazed out once more. It is an old difficulty. Over a hundred years ago it fixed the attention of Nelson. Bismare, soon after the Franco-Prussian war, singled out the Morocco question as "a certain bone of contention" among the Powers; and, speaking in 1891, Lord Salisbury prophesied that it would be "as great a trouble to Europe and as great a menace to the peace of Europe as the other Mohammedan countries further to the east used to be twenty or thirty years ago." Like a great many other political problems, the Morocco question is at bottom a question of geography. Were Morocco anywhere but just where it is, there would be no Morocco question. "Kick it out," said Nelson, "into the the Atlantic a hundred miles, and the sooner it is colonised by a civilised Power the better." Its main, though not quite its whole, bearing on the international politics of Europe lies in the few hundred miles of coast line between Tangier and the western frontier of Algeria. Gibraltar is only half the key to the entrance of the Mediterranean. The other half lies on the Moorish coast; and it is the struggle to gain possession of this other half that makes up two-thirds of the Morocco question.

A Power owning a harbour and fortress on the Morocco sea-board, nearly opposite Gibraltar, and almost within gunshort of it, would largely offset the value of our great stronghold, and in so doing would jeopardise our strategical position in the Mediterranean, and with it our hold on Egypt. Nelson declared the possession of a port on the Moorish coast to be "a necessity" for England in any European war. That perhaps is putting it a little too strongly; but most people would agree that it is "a necessity" for England—and a vital one—to see that no first-class naval Power—France, for instance—effects a lodgment in Morocco. This, then, is our great political interest in Morocco—to keep the straits clear, to prevent the possibility of another, even if a weaker, Gibraltar on the Moorish cost. Our commercial stake is not less plain. From one-half to two-thirds of the whole trade of Morocco is in British hands. Were the partition of Morocco ever to become a fact, were its vast potential wealth to be exploited by Europeans, the value of our trade interests would be enormously increased. Our policy should, therefore, be also directed towards seeing that, whatever happens, British traders are not discriminated against. The "open door," in short, is as much our policy in Morocco as in China. Do we want anything else? I think not. There are those who argue that in the event of the break-up of the Moorish Empire Tangier would naturally fall to our share of the spoil, that we have historic claims to its possession, and that its seizure should be our first stroke of policy. But this takes for granted not only that Europe would be willing to see us in undisputed control of both sides of the straits—a colossal assumption—but also that we are in need of more territory. Moreover, it ignores the claims of both France and Spain. The interest of France in Morocco is in one sense greater than that of any other country. For eight hundred miles the eastern frontier of Morocco is the western frontier of Algeria. That fact alone must give to France a preponderating voice in the settlement of its interior.

The French are set upon cementing North-Western Africa into a solid Empire, stretching from Algeria to Senegal. Their easiest line of connection, the line that the railway of the future will follow, lies through territory that is claimed by the Moors; and it is safe to say that no solution of the Morocco problem would satisfy France that did not bring this tract of land within her sphere of influence. Spain is interested in Morocco for four reasons. In the first place she already owns four or five stations, among them Ceuta and Mellila, on the Moorish coast opposite Gibraltar. Secondly, she claims as her own the territory along the Atlantic seaboard that interposes between Morocco and Senegal. Thirdly, the Spanish colony in Morocco is far more numerous than either the English or the French. Lastly, Spain, as Morocco's nearest neighbour in Europe, regards the land of the Moors as a reversionary estate, and is deeply concerned in its fate for reasons of history and sentiment. The general disposition to laugh away Spain's claims to a hearing in the Morocco question is not shared in by those who know the intensity of Spanish feeling on the subject and who realise that it touches the national emotions as Cuba and Philippines never did. As this is a purely Mediterranean question it may be taken for granted that any solution which satisfies England will also satisfy Italy. For the same reason Germany, being only a Mediterranean Power in her dreams and not in fact, is in no way concerned in it. What, then is the policy that England ought to pursue? All there Powers profess their eagerness to maintain the status quo. No doubt. But what if the status quo is unable to maintain itself? What if Morocco lapses into disintegration through internal anarchy instead of through outside pressure? That seems the danger most to be feared at present, and it is one that Lord Lansdowne is presumably getting ready to face. To a mere onlooker it appears as though we might at one stroke safeguard all our essential interests and conciliate both France and Spain, by (1) announcing that we do not want any portion of Morocco for ourselves, (2) by supporting the Spanish claims to control the coast line of Morocco and (3) by allowing France to do as she pleases with the part that most concerns her. If in such an arrangement there were included pledges on Spain's part that she would never fortify the coast opposite Gibraltar, and on the part of both countries that there would be equality of commercial treatment and opportunity within their respective spheres, England would escape all the danger and burden of an occupation, and at the same time fully protect her strategical and commercial position.

At the Royal Palace at Brussels a deputation from the Baptist Missionary Society presented to King Leopold, in his capacity of Sovereign of the Congo Free State, the following address:—May it please your Majesty, the Committee of the British Baptist Missionary Society of London desire most respectfully to address your Majesty as Sovereign of the Congo Free State, and to express their grateful acknowledgments for your Majesty's gracious and helpful sympathy with all wisely considered efforts put forth for the enlightenment and the uplifting of your Majesty's native subjects within the territories of the Congo State. Ever since the founding of the Congo State in 1885 and for seven years previously the Baptist Missionary Society have been engaged in religious and philanthropic labours in that part of Africa, and during these years they have

appreciation of the great boon granted to all religious scientific, and charitable institutions by the reduction of direct taxes by 50 per cent after July last proclaimed by your Majesty's command, which the Committee regard as a further proof of your Majesty's desire to promote the truest welfare of your Congo subjects. The Committee earnestly desire that the life of your Majesty may long be spared, and that the peoples of the Congo Free State may ever have the advantage of just and upright rule, and that your Majesty may have the high satisfaction of witnessing the growing progress and prosperity of the Congo Kingdom.

All Rome is laughing over a letter which has arrived from America to Deputy Santini. The deputy is a well-known man in society, and speaks English like his native language, so that the letter has caused him immense delight as well as his friends. Unfortunately the writer has not the courage of his opinions, preferring to sail under an assumed name; but he comes from St. Paul, Minn., as such was the postmark, although he dates Chicago. His ire was aroused by Deputy Santini saying in the House that "the Monroe doctrine had been sent sky-high by the action of the Powers in Venezuela, and that the United States had understood that it was not dealing with poor Spain." The letter runs as follows:—"Dear Signor Santini, —Your speech in the Chamber of Deputies made yesterday (the 15th) will be admired in the United States. You dislike us and frankly tell us so. Most other Italians share your dislike, but they play the swizzle veiling hypocrites and pretend the reverse of what they really feel. We in the United States will try and survive your own and Italy's dislike and all that, we ask is that you will cease to cast on our shores your vast horde of densely ignorant, superstitious, unclean, and priest-ridden, Italian peasantry. If you will only stop sending to our shores these specimens of your race, we will be quite willing that you may say about us anything you please.—Prof. XX." It is very odd that it should be just Deputy Santini who is using all his tremendous influence to have Italy participate in the St. Louis Fair, which it seems that United States much desires, and which Italy is not inclined to do.

All the world has heard that the Pontiff was taken ill while delivering his Christmas address to the Cardinals, and the subsequent denial of the fact. But very few know the true inwardness of the incident, for something there was. The aged Cardinal Oreglia, doyen of the Sacred College, sent his speech on Christmas Eve, as is the custom to the Holy Father, that the latter might criticize and frame his reply from it. In it the Cardinal spoke of Christian Democracy from a point of view which did not please Leo XIII., who sent the manuscript back, saying that it was a subject on which he did not care to touch, especially as he differed in his views from his Eminence. However, Cardinal Oreglia was not to be moved, and insisted on delivering the address in its original form. When Pope heard this he determined to answer in his turn with his own opinions, but at the same time did not wish to cause gossip and humiliate one of the most aged of the Princes of the Church. He delivered his speech with great vigour, but when he began to approach the passage on Christian Democracy he took out his handkerchief, became somewhat agitated, and at last stopped short, saying that he found himself very much moved, and, in fact, that their Eminences might read the rest of what he had to say in the papers that evening. Thus he vindicated his principles, and let the stubborn Cardinal down easy. This was enough for the journalists, and the news went forth that his Holiness had been taken suddenly ill. The passage of the Cardinal said in substance:— "So-called Christian Democracy is anything but Christian and should be put down," while the Pontiff said Christain Democracy should be encouraged, but according to the lines laid down by the Church."

The German army estimates for 1903 provide for recurring expenditure to the amount of £22,408,040 an increase of £12,585 as compared with 1902, while the non-recurring ordinary expenditure is set down at £1,703,220, a decrease of £293,418 compared with the previous year, and extraordinary non-recurring expenditure at £1,161,345, an increase of £23,305, as compared with the previous year. A first instalment of £5,130 is required to meet the expenses in connection with the erection of the Military Technical High School for officers in Berlin which is to be opened on October 13 of the present year. The permanent expenditure from the year 1906 in connection with the establishment is estimated at £18,050, but next year a sum of £20,000 will be asked for. The navy estimates provide for recurring expenditure amounting to £4,669,818, an increase, compared with the year 1902, of £326,846. The non-recurring expenditure includes a total outlay of £5,233,050 for shipbuilding and armaments, an increase of £882,450 as compared with last year. Of the total, the sum of £3,718,750 is to be devoted to shipbuilding, a decrease of £30,550, as compared with 1902. The German naval estimates for 1903 demand the addition to the establishment of one new vice-admiral, five captains' twenty-five lieutenant-captains, about seventy-three lieutenants, sixty-two midshipmen and cadets, twenty-four naval engineers, and 2,033 men, with a sum of £301,000 for a new admiralty building in Berlin, an increase in the staff, and two new departments. A sum of £82,450 is also demanded for the construction of a torpedo boat and a torpedo armament. The demand for Kiao-Chaus howsan increase of £886.

The execution of Vidal, the woman-killer, is still in abeyance, and the wretched criminal sits in his prison cell at Nice trembling at the lightest sound. Since an awful night ten days ago when some five or six thousand people gathered together on the Place d'Armes and waited and yelled for the assassin, Vidal's nerve has completely broken down, and he has been in a state of abject misery and fear. The night when the rumour spread that the guillotine had arrived, and that the execution would take place at daybreak, Vidal was sleeping under the watchful eye of two warders. As the yells from the gathering mob became more distinct Vidal woke with a start and asked what was going on outside the prison. "It is only a people's fete," said the warder grimly. "Go to sleep? An hour later, as the cries of "Death! Death!" became more distinct, the murderer sprang from his bed and said: "Does the fete go on all night? The warder replied: It is only four o'clock, Sleep! Then Vidal, with a scream, fell to the ground, wildly sobbing, and there he remained until at dawn the shouts of the mob outside began to die away. The defence of Vidal, Maitre Tribes, has gone to Paris in order to try to obtain a mitigation of the death sentence, which it is very possible he will succeed in doing; but in any case the result will not be known for some days.

THE SALE OF COCAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—the case against one of the Chemists of Kemp and Co., Ld., being merely a test case, it is scarcely necessary to refer to it, but it appears that some of our constituents think we have been doing something illegal, and we shall thank you to publish this in order to make the point clear that we hold licences for everything we deal in that comes under the licensing Act.

As we are in perfect sympathy with the desire of the Akari Department to watch the indiscriminate sale of cocaine, we have consented to our name being used as "Chemical Experts" to show that it is desirable to place this drug under proper supervision.

Like many of the powerful alkaloids cocaine is invaluable remedy in the hands of a medical man, but its use by laymen to paralise the nerves is to be deprecated. Our Prescribier's Pharmacopœa says: "It (cocaine) produces anæsthesia on mucous membranes with which it comes in contact, and is used in minor surgery as a local anæsthetic."

We do not sell this drug indiscriminately but treat it as we do other poisons, and if Government merely placed the drug under licence, by name, the vexatious prosecutions would be avoided, and they could watch its sale.—Yours, &c.,

ALFRED PEIL,
General Manager, Kemp and Co., Ld.

Bombay, January 28.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

LECTURE BY MR. K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR.

The following is a continuation of the lecture delivered by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, portion of which appeared in our issue of yesterday:—

It is sometimes urged by our University authorities that our Universities ought to have nothing to do with bread-winning pursuits like commerce University Senators often pat Commercial Education on the back, express the profoundest sympathy for commercial education, and declare that commercial education ought to be encouraged by every possible means. But when it comes to a question of instituting University Examinations in commerce they shrug their shoulders and fight shy of University Degrees in commerce. It is not the business of a University they say, to enable a man to earn his bread. Mental culture is, I admit, one of the fundamental objects of University Education. But to plead that culture should be the only object of University education and that University training ought not to be calculated to enable graduates to earn their livelihood, is to ignore the past history of Universities, Indian and Foreign. Are not the Legal Medical, and Engineering Professions bread-winning pursuits and do our young men take Degrees in Law, Medicine, and Engineering merely to pay their homage to the God? And do they, when they begin to practise their profession charge no fees to their clients? Or when they do charge fees, do they charge just enough to keep body and soul together? The fact is, to quote an eminent writer, "The Philosophy that affects to teach us a contempt of money does not run very deep. So manifold are the bearings of money upon the lives and character of mankind that an insight which should search out the life of a man in his pecuniary relations would penetrate into almost every cranny of his nature. A right measure and manner of getting, saving, spending, giving, taking, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing would almost argue a perfect man.

As Sir Phillip Magnus has well put it: "The function of a University is to liberalize all kinds of professional studies, medicine, law, theology, engineering, commerce, and education itself, and to suggest courses of study leading to a University degree in the branches of knowledge cognate to different professional careers and to encourage learning and original investigation in any of the subjects of study included in such courses. It is only a one-sided view of the duties of a University which could ever have suggested that the purpose of a University is "to teach useless knowledge." The Universities have been in the past, and are now, largely schools for professional training. The love of knowledge for its own sake, which is is the highest aim of every teacher to stimulate, is not excited, but rather deadened, by divorcing science from its applications, and it is in the quest of knowledge to serve some special end that the highest truths of science have often been revealed and the pleasure of the search and discovery has received its supreme satisfaction.

A more thoughtful objection, the only objection that deserves an answer, is sometimes raised to the institution of a University Degree in Commerce; viz., that the study of commerce will have a narrowing influence on the minds of University students and will not tend to produce that mental culture which ought to characterise every course of University studies. It behoves the advocates of Higher Commercial Education to prove that commerce is a science, the study of which will discipline the intellect as much as any other science. Nay, it is on this very ground that we plead for the recognition of commerce by the University as we fear that without University recognition Higher Commercial Education will very likely be divorced from general culture. That great Historian of the American Commonwealth, and of the Holy Roman Empire, the Rt. Hon'ble, James Bryce, M. P., remarks: "I have felt for many years, and I have taken many occasions of urging that Modern Commerce, whether it be regarded as an exchanges of commodities or be studied from the side of production the side of finance has now become a subject which ought to receive full University recognition. It is a subject which is quite worthy of being treated in a philosophical and scientific way and of having a place in the curriculum of all our Universities.

The cultured leader of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon'ble, A. J Balfour, says: "Do not let it be supposed for one moment that the commercial developments, the great phenomena of trade, of the production and distribution of wealth, of taxation of commerce of all the great national and international facts which come under the study of the scientific political economist, do not in themselves furnish ample materials for as wide a culture as any other of the great sciences. I should be the first to assert that in the marvellous and complicated phenomena of modern commerce, production and manufacture, there is ample scope for the most scientific or the most critical intelligence, for the largest consideration and generalization from the complicated facts in the concrete life of commercial communities."

If Universities do not organize a suitable course of studies in commerce there is a two-fold danger to be guarded against. First with an increasing recognition of the honourable and lucrative nature of a merchant's career bright young men may gradually give up University course of studies and join institutions which will prepare them for the profession which they seek to enter. Secondly, the training imparted in a Commercial College, which is not under University control, will in endeavouring to make its instruction practical pay less attention to mental culture and the consequence will be that a number of young men will be sent out into the world who may succeed in business but will have no claim to rank as men of culture. Mr. Haldane referring to the Scotch Universities says: "Their students are falling off, and why? Because the young men of our Scotch middle classes are turning their minds to careers in commerce at home and abroad and their native Universities offer them but little opportunity for special training." The Rt. Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain the Colonial Secretary, says: "I would like to see the time in this country when no man should have a chance for any occupation of the better kind either in our factories or workshops or in the counting house, who could not show in the course of his University career that he had deserved the position that was offered to him. The greatness of a nation is made by its great men. It is those whom we want to educate." I hope and earnestly pray, that our Universities will rise to the occasion and do their best to organize courses of study in every branch of learning which British and American Universities have considered it proper to recognize. I hope our own local University will so alter its regulations as to enable the future graduates of this University to monopolize the highest positions in every walk of life, not only in Government service and in the so-called learned professions but also in the world of business. Our University is justly proud of the very high positions to which its alumni have risen in the past. Our University has certainly more than justified its incorporation by producing a Ranade, a Telang, a Sayani, a Phirozshah Mehta, a Chandavarkar, a Bahadurji, and a host of other distinguished alumni. But why, I say, should a Jamsetjee Tata slip out of the hands of our University? If suitable courses of studies be organized by our Universities, no Indian of capacity no Indian capable of reaching the highest positions in life, would forego a University course that will fit him or the career he proposes to follow; and our University would in the future be able to point with pride to the fact that no Indian of eminence in any walk of life could be found outside the roll of University Graduates.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

If Higher Commercial Education is imparted in institutions not affiliated to the University, there is the danger, as already remarked, of mental culture being neglected and of the subject being treated solely from the utilitarian point of view. In the words of the Rt. Honb'le A. J. Balfour: "But if commerce is to be treated from that point of view, from that higher and wider point of view as an object of scientific study, I am sure you will all agree with me in saying that it must not be approached simply in the spirits of those who desire to obtain a mastery of one particular instrument one particular language, or one particular form of knowledge, but must be approached as all knowledge worthy the name should be approached, in the broader spirit of impartial, scientific investigation." To quote again Mr. Andrew Carnegie the Millionaire who began life as an office boy and recently retired with 60 crores of rupees "Let no man underrate the advantage of education only it must be education adapted to the end in view and must give instruction bearing a man's career, if he is to make his way to fortune. Unless the young University man employs his time to the very best advantage in acquiring knowledge upon the pursuit which he is to make the chief business of his life he will enter business at a disadvantage with younger men who enter in their teens, although lacking in University education. That the graduate should in after life, possess views broader than the ordinary business man deprived of University education, is certain; and of course the race in life is to those whose record is best as the end; the beginning is forgotten and is of no moment. He has more education, and education will always tell; the other qualities being equal. Hits on these grounds that American Universities have one after another, during the past few years instituted degrees in commerce, notwithstanding the fact that business colleges have been in existence in America for the past 50 years. Degrees in commerce are now adwarded by the Universities of Pennsylvannia, Chicago, California, New York, South Dakota and Toronto. The Universities of London and Birmingham have likewise instituted faculties of commerce and award degrees in commerce and in the near future, we may expect the establishment of Faculties of Commerce in other British Universities. The Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland has for nearly a year been taking evidence as to what Irish Universities can do for the study of commercial science. If the merchants, the bankers, the educationists, and the cultured statesmen of England and America have considered commerce deserving of full University recognition, our Indian Universities must consider it an honour and privilege to follow in the wake of these Foreign Universities led by such great intellects.

MANCHESTER'S EXAMPLE.

The institution of University degrees in commerce has been advocated not only by educationists and statesmen, but also by such recognised exponents of mercantile opinion as the American Bankers Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Incorporated Accountants' Journal of London. It was only the other day that the leading business men of Manchester held a meeting to secure the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in the University of Manchester, and this notwithstanding the fact that faculties of commerce have been instituted in the Universities of Birmingham and London. Is the Manchester of India not to follow the example of the Manchester University in this matter of Higher Commercial Education and this though we have no degrees in commerce awarded anywhere in India? Talking of Manchester, I am reminded of an incident which occurred a few days ago and which illustrates the importance attached to geography by our local University. One of the topmost boys of an admittedly very efficient High School in Bombay was unable to explain why Bombay should be called the Manchester of India; nor for the matter of that did he know what manufacture Manchester or Bombay was known for. The fact is that geography is one of the most neglected subject to create in the student a permanent dislike for that subject. In the words of the eminent Historian Mr. J. Bryce: "Examiners in geography are by no means abreast of the day in the kind of questions they often put, and it would be a great stimulus to teachers of geography if they were to find that examination turned more frequently upon the intelligence of the pupil and upon his mastery of the relation of the facts to one another rather than upon the answering of questions for which he must trust to his memory alone. I am, therefore, glad to see there is a movement for the education of our examiners in geography." Our Presidency is now particularly fortunate in having at its head such a far-seeing and sympathetic statesmen as H. E. Lord Northcote. His Excellency is such a warm advocate of Higher Commercial Education, and has obviously made such a careful study of the subject, as to enable his Excellency to discuss and criticise not only like a statesman but also like an expert educationist, the details of schemes of studies drawn up for a University course in commerce. About two years ago his Excellency Lord Northcote urged what "Commerce should be as thoroughly taught and honoured a study as any other of those other branches of learning which an Indian University delights to honour and added that the high literary reputation of the University of Bombay will in no way be diminished by increased recognition on its part of proficiency in scientific agricultural and commercial studies." His Excellency wished this University as the highest educational authority in this Presidency not to be backward in recognising the growing practical importance of those branches of learning. The learned commissioners appointed last year to inquire into the working of Indian Universities agree in thinking that there is a great and growing demand for good commercial instruction and that the study of commercial subjects should be fostered as far as possible both by the Universities and by Government. The Commissioners admit that Degrees in Commerce are granted by certain English and American Universities. They however add "The question of granting Degrees in Commerce is a novel one, and we should prefer not to raise it at present." It is rather difficult to understand the force of this objection. How can the question be called a novel one when other Universities have instituted such Degrees? Is it a novel question, because our Universities does not grant a Degree in Commerce? We never ask for what we have already got; we should never have asked the Commissioners to recommend the institution of such Degrees if our Universities had already established Faculties of Commerce. In the next place we should have expected the Commissioners to discuss the question in full even merely on the ground of its being a novel proposal. We find however that they prefer not to discuss the question at all. All the same even this negative attitude of the Commission is a great gain to the cause of Higher Commercial Education.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

The Mansfield Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 13 and 2nd Entries 4.

18 Mr Kelso's b aus g Harriet
19 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Record Reign by wire
20 Mr J B's b aus g Security aged

The Mahalakshmi Stakes—Distance 9 furlongs.
1st Entries 13 and 2nd Entries 3.

16 Mr Mill's b e h Misty by Petronel—Hazy 5 years
17 H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale aged

The Lilliput Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 5 and 2nd Entries 1.

10 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0

SECOND DAY SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Grand Western Handicap—Distance 9 furlongs.
1st Entries 17 and 2nd Entries 5

23 Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe
24 Mr J B's b aus g Security aged

The Imperial Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 14 and 2nd Entries nil.

15 Captain Storaton's b e g The Chump 14 1
16 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0
17 Mr J D Scott's Yardley by wire

The New Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.
1st Entries 18 and 2nd Entries 1

20 Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 13 2
21 Messrs Faroji bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Bundor 13 2 3-4

THIRD DAY MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Colaba States—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
1st Entries 10 and 2nd Entries 2.

13 Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regina
14 Mr Mill's b e h Misty 5 years
15 Mr J D Scott's Rhuddy by wire
16 H H Aga Khan's br e h Ayrdale aged

The Melton Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 30 and 2nd Entries nil.

31 Mr Ali Bin Talli's b a h Minting King 13 3
32 Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji and A M Amer's b a h Bay Middleton 13 3 1-4
33 Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 13 2
34 Mr Cross b a h Chamberlain 14 0

FOURTH DAY WEDNESDAY 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Exeter Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 15 and 2nd Entries 8.

24 Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe
25 Mr J B's b aus g Security aged

The Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 14 and 2nd Entries 5.

20 Mr J D Scott's, Ritual by wire

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 15 and 2nd Entries 1.

17 Captain Stratton's b e g The Chump 14 1
18 Mr J D Scott's Yardley by wire

FIFTH DAY SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 17 and 2nd Entries 4.

22 Mr J B's b aus g Security aged.

The Importer's Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 15 and 2nd Entries 5.

21 Mr R G Baldock's br aus g The Karl
22 Lt Col Desaraj ibe's b aus g Trenton by wire

The Second Dealers—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 28 and 2nd Entries 1

30 Mr B R Sa's b a h Sapphire 4 years
31 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji and A M Amer's b a h Bay Middleton 13 3 1-4 4 years
32 Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 13 2

The Small Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 9 and 2nd Entries 1.

11 Mr A W F's bl aus m Black Swan 13 2 3-4
12 Lt Col J Desaraj ibe cr aus m Acme 13 3 3-4 by wire

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28th January

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	11
Bhendi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	18	38
Market, Grant Road, Falkland, Tulsi, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	24	20	43
Chetwady, Girgaum, Ghowlly, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	0	5
Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	22	47
Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	3	13
Mahim and Worli	5	7	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	99	79	182
Total plague deaths to date	123,843	103,575	
Same date last year	70	67	161

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

REMARKS OF THE BOMBAY SENATE.

The following report has been submitted by the Committee of the Bombay University Senate appointed to consider the observations of the Governor-General in Council respecting the University Commission:—The Committee appointed by the Senate at their Meeting held on Monday the 12th January 1903, to consider and report on the letters from the Government of Bombay communicating the observations of the Governor-General in Council on certain points dealt with in the Report of the Indian Universities' Commission, held three sittings from Wednesday the 21st to Friday the 23rd January 1903. At the first and second sittings all the members who had accepted the invitation of the Senate to serve on the Committee were present except the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, the Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale, B. A., and Mr. N. V. Gokhale, B. A., L. L. B.; at the third sitting, besides these three gentlemen, the Honourable Mr Daji Abaji Khare, B. A., L. L.B., and Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama, B. A., L. L. B., were absent. The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., L. L. B., and Mr. Principal W. H. Sharp were unable to serve on the Committee. The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M. A., C. I. E., was voted to the chair.

After a very careful discussion and consideration of all the points on which the Government of Bombay invite the Senate to state their views, the Committee recommend to the Senate for adoption the following propositions:—1. That the Senate, being of opinion that the Senate as at present constituted has on the whole worked well and that the various necessary elements and especially educational and Government interests are adequately represented on it, disapproves of the recommendation to abolish the present Senate and appoint a new one consisting of 100 members. That the Senate, however, recommends that the number of Fellows be limited to 200, exclusive of ex-officio Fellows, as was proposed in the draft Bill prepared by Sir Raymond West, the reduction to be made in the following manner: only one-half of the vacancies occurring in every year should be filled till the number is reduced to 200, and after the reduction is effected no more nominations should be made than there are vacancies. 2. That the Senate recommends that a liberal proportion, say one half of the Fellowships to be filled in each year, should be filled by election by graduates, and approves of the recommendation that election by graduates should have Statutory recognition. That provision should be made as far as possible for a proportionate representation of the different faculties. 3. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendation to make Fellowships tenable for five years, and is of opinion that it will, besides to a certain exent, marring the independence of Fellows, entail the loss of some very useful members who will not be prepared to undertake the trouble of standing for election at the end of every five years. That the Senate is of opinion that the tenure of a Fellowship should as at present be for life, but that a Fellow not attending any meeting of the Senate for a period to be fixed in that behalf should by reason of such absence lose his Fellowship. 4. That the Senate is of opinion that the Bombay Syndicate of 15 members as at present constituted has worked well, and that the present Bombay system should be substantially maintained. 5. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendations (i) to ensure a Statutory majority of College Professors in the Syndicate, and (ii) to make the Director of Public Instruction an ex-officio member and Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate. That the Senate is of opinion that certain recommendations of the Commission regarding the constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate, if carried out, will tend to impair the independence and there by diminish the authority and usefulness of the University. 6. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendation that the power to affiliate and disaffiliate Colleges should rest entirely with the Syndicate and Government irrespective of the Senate, and is of opinion that the rules for recognition of Institutions should be based on the lines of the present regulations of the Bombay University in that behalf. 7. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendation that the Syndicate should prescribe a minimum rate of fees for affiliated College. 8. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendation that no second grade colleges should be affiliated in future and that the present second grade colleges should either be turned into full colleges or cease to exist. That the Senate agrees with the Government of India that if the requirements of efficiency are satisfied, there is no reason why second grade colleges should be refused affiliation. 9. That the Senate is unable to approve of the recommendation that only such schools should be recognised as are recommended by the Educational Department, and it is of opinion that the question of the recognition of schools should be left to the uncontrolled decision of the University. 10. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendation to make the appointment of Registrar subject to the approval of Government, and prefers the system of appointing a biennial half-time Registrar working with the assistance of a whole time Assistant Registrar to the proposal of a whole time Registrar. 11. That the Senate is strongly of opinion that each University should have full power and liberty to lay down and settle its own courses of studies and examinations according to local needs and circumstances, and that it should have such power and liberty especially in reference to matters contain in Sections 117, 119, 133 (as summarised in (5) Medicine, page 68), 132 (as summarised in (2) Matriculation, page 69) 160 (as summarised in (1) Private Students, page 69) and 174 of the Commission's Report. 12. That the Senate is unable to approve of (i) the exclusion of History and Political Economy from the compulsory Arts Course; (ii) the exclusion of French as an alternative for a classical language except for female students; and that the Senate is of opinion that Elementary Science should be retained in the Matriculation Examination. 13. That as regards the question of the Previous Examination, the Senate, as has already been stated in proposition 11, is of opinion that all such questions must be determined by the local University, but so far as the present Senate is concerned, it thinks that in a four years' course the abolition of the Previous Examination is most undesirable. 14. That the Senate is of opinion that there should be not minimum age limit for appearance at the Matriculation Examination, but that, if there is to be a limit, it should be 15 years as recommended by the Commission. 15. That the Senate disapproves of the recommendation to have a central College of Law and to give it the monopoly of legal education. 16. That the Senate is of opinion that the test of efficiency propounded by the Commission is misleading, and it strongly thinks that the measures recommended by the Commission, which will have the result of narrowing the popular basis of higher education, would be highly detrimental to the best interests of this country. With regard to proposition 4 the undermentioned members of the Committee hold the opinion that at least one-half of the Syndicate should consist of members who are or have been actually connected with Colleges, or that, in the alternative, Principals of a certain number of Colleges at the centre of the University should be ex-officio members Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D., Mr. Principal M. Macmillan, B.A., the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., the Rev. R. Scott, M.A., Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., and Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M.D.

THE NEW INEBRIATES' ACT.

A PAINFUL INCIDENT.

Sir Charles Lawson, who was for thirty years Secretary to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, applied for a summons at the West London Police Court, says the "Daily Mail" of the 2nd instant. He said that Lady Lawson was an habitual drunkard, and had several times appeared at the Police Court on charges of being drunk and disorderly. Mr. Rose, the Magistrate, granted the summons.

The "St. James's Gazette" of the same evening voiced the sentiments of Sir Charles Lawson's many friends in the following observations:—

Sir Charles Allen Lawson, who made a painful application under the new Inebriates Act, will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends. He is one of the knights of Jubilee year—1887—the year of one of his most notable experiences. In that year Sir Charles who had been acting as secretary of the Madras Central Jubilee Committee, was deputed by the Governor to convey to Queen Victoria an address of congratulation signed in nearly two hundred towns on behalf of thirty millions of the Queen's subjects in Madras. Mr. Lawson, as he was then, presented the address to the Queen in person. Sir Charles knows India well, and was one of those who witnessed the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress in 1877. A London man educated at Camberwell, Sir Charles went to India early, and at twenty-five was editing a daily paper in Madras. In five years more, he had risen to be not only editor but manager proprietor of the "Madras Mail," and he has been since those days in many positions of honour and responsibility. He has written a Private Life of Warren Hastings, and other books about and not about India, and has been elected a Fellow of the Madras University, of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Colonial Institute. His wife, for whom his application was made, was Miss Catherine Shaw, daughter of a Glasgow Magistrate, no longer living, and this year will bring the tenth anniversary of their wedding day."

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THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Another good day's sport has been enjoyed by the Royal party at Sohagpur. Kills having been reported from Bhimkulli and Khapa, two parties went out on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess and party went to Bhimkulli about 4 miles from the camp. There a tiger has been known for some months and, in a short time he made a dash through the line of machans, passing actually beneath that occupied by Their Royal Highnesses. He was going so fast that His Royal Highness could only get a perpendicular snipe shot at him hitting him through the neck. He stopped about 150 yards back and was finally killed from elephants. He is the longest tiger of the week measuring 9 feet 5 inches. The other party rode to Khapa 12 miles distant. A kill had taken place in the same beat in which His Royal Highness killed his three tigers last week. The beat turned out a great surprise as when the beaters were within a few yards of the line of machans and the beat apparently blank out jumped a tigress. She went at a gallop, but was stopped with a flying shot by Colonel Bingham and rolled over dead 100 yards behind the line of machans. She is beautifully marked and measures 8 feet 5 inches.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—

The Police Commission opened here on the 17th instant. Evidence was given by Mr. Stanley Ismay, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces; Mr. H. S. Gour, Barrister of Raipur; Mr. R. A. Playfair, District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur; Mr. J. Walker, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. M. R. Padhye, Pleader; Mr. H. J. Stanyon, Sessions Judge; Mr. Julius, a Missionary; Mr. Thakur, Sessions Judge, Raipur; and others.

The outbreak of plague in Itwari is causing a good deal of anxiety to the residents of the station, and although there has been no increase in the mortality the epidemic is yet showing no signs of subsiding. All possible precautions are, however, being taken to check the spread of the disease. A meeting of the residents of the Sadar Bazar and the Ordnance Lines was convened at the Anjuman school on Tuesday last by the Secretary, Civil Station Sub-committee, to consider what measures should be adopted in the event of plague appearing in the absence of Khan Saheb Mahomed Amir Khan, Mr. Trimbuck Rao Naidoo, Municipal member, was voted to the chair. The rules which were framed at a general meeting held at the Dajes Dispensary, and which were published, were explained to the audience. Many people present appeared to view the intervention of the police with dislike, whereupon they were assured that the matter had been carefully considered by the Government and that except in very special cases the police will not be employed in plague operations. The following are the plague figures between the 17th and 23rd instant both dates inclusive:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
17th January	24	18
18th do.	30	16
19th do.	27	23
20th do.	31	30
21st do.	22	19
22nd do.	27	33
23rd do.	38	36
	199	175

Several deaths from plague have taken place at Kamptee, and precautionary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease into the Cantonment.

Prayers were offered during the week in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Nagpur for deliverance of the people from plague. In the mohullas the people are holding public Poojas in order to propitiate the deities.

Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., accompanied by the members of the Police Commission, left Nagpur for Calcutta by special train on the morning of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 23.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji third grade Depty Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st Feb 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. This leave should be considered as a concession for Famine duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B P Patel to act as Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji on leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from the 12th Jan Capt G Warneford Asst Political Agent third grade to do duty under the Acting Chief Secy to Govt in the Political Dept.

Major J Davies Asst Political Agent first grade has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarwanji City Magistrate Ahmedabad held charge of the Criminal and Miscellanous Duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate Ahmedabad in addition to his own from the 12th to the 25th Dec 1902 both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut V G Menzies 6th Bo Cavy to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his own duties vice Lieut H M Davison.

Lieut V G Menzies is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Distt and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Mr K W Barlee I C S Asst Collector in the district of Satara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr Barlee is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr H F Carvalho City Magistrate Poona held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate Poona and Kirkee in addition to his own from the 13th September to the 21st Oct 1902 both days inclusive.

Mr A H Gordon Asst Supdt intendent of Police Hyderabad acted as Dist Supdt of Police Hyderabad from the 8th Oct to the 2nd Nov 1902 both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Prabhaker Vithal Gupte appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes Poona:—Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave to be first class first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangoli to be first class second grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wazeling first class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum to be first class third grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G N R Lambert to act as Dist Supdt of Police Bijapur vice Mr J B W Biddle proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr A Ducas I C S first grade Judge and Sessions Judge has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 270 dated the 20th Jan 1903 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Crump I C S under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 on relief by Mr. M P Kharoghat I C S to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Satara Sessions Division and to direct under Sec 193 (2) of the Code that he shall try the case of Imperator versus Anaikom Ishwara and 2 Thelya walad Savji Sessions Case No 2 of 1903 and such other cases as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge of Satara.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Sale B A I C S Asst Collector Thana is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days in combination with furlough for sixteen months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Mr H Crawford's extension of leave:—Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Latifullah Lodi to act as second Asst Collector of Customs Bombay; Mr R W Maidment to act as Third Asst Collector of Customs Bombay; Mr F A Ingle to act as Fourth Asst Collector of Customs Bombay; Mr Fromroz Dhanjishah Lalkaka to act as Fifth Asst

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

Christmas is a comprehensive term (writes a Society Butterfly), and with many of us it extends more or less to the end of January. Shows and sales never seem to cease, and several exclusive dressmakers have already held private views of their newest gowns.

Generalities are better dealt with before detail, and a broad outline of coming fashions may be of use to dress buyers, and, I hope, to home dressmakers as well. Materials remain light, gauzy, and semi-transparent; and the first favourites are certainly tulle, chiffon, and mousseline de soie. Rich satins and brocades seem only worn by dowagers, but velvet has been largely adopted by young and pretty women. Lace and silver are the trimmings of the moment, and silk embroideries have temporarily disappeared. Irish lace is much to the fore, especially for velvet gowns; and for lighter fabrics, modern imitations of old designs, made in England, Germany, and Belgium; and, of course the precious antique lace still owned by many fortunate individuals. Silver trimmings take the form of sequins, lace, embroideries, and even of plaques and ornaments in solid bullion. Jet is sometimes employed as a trimming, and now, not only on black gowns, but on coloured ones as well. Fur will always hold pride of place; and sable, ermine, and chinchilla provided the rich garniture of several splendid dinner gowns. Flowers have taken rather a back seat, but a woodrous robe made by a noted Paris dressmaker had a skirt edging—almost a flounce—of white water-lilies, and a corsage wreath of the same flowers; and another French frock had trimmings and shoulder-knots of pale pink rosebuds. But these were the exceptions to prove the rule!

Skirts remain the same—narrow and tight on the hips, full and spreading at the feet. The pouched bodice has evidently come to stay, no doubt on account of its becoming qualities; but of late it has been run hard by another and equally attractive "waist"—as my American friend calls it—made with a deep, all-round berthe of lace, and a high, folded waistbelt of soft silk or satin. Sleeves continue tight and flat at the elbow. A few are made long; but the greater number appear fairly short, and end at the elbow, or slightly above it, with a sort of lose lappet, hanging from the back of the arm.

At the recent round or smart restaurant dinners, I made personal acquaintance with some very attractive gowns. A certain crepe-de-Chine—was it prune, violet, or saphire?—but anyhow a good night colour seemed charmingly fashioned and showed a delicate contrast of tints. It had a low, rounded 'decolletage,' a pouched front, and elbow sleeves. Around the edge of the bodice, as a sort of berthe, appeared a deep line of chiffon flowers in pale blue, with leaves of a still paler green colour. The same trimming was repeated on the hanging sleeves; and these chiffon flowers seem the 'specialite' of one noted establishment. A grey gown looked delightful made of soft, rich grey silk, covered with grey mousseline de soie, which was thickly embroidered with roses in cloth of silver. Actual sleeves there were none, but the bodice was supported by bretelles of silver cord, and round the edge of the 'decolletage' gleamed a deep silver fringe. A royal blue chiffon dress had the jet embroideries previously mentioned, and sleeves of black Chantilly lace, and the brilliant blue touched with black seemed a new and happy idea. An enviable white frock was a cloud of white tulle, entirely embroidered in sun-ray lines of silver; the sleeves were gathered at the elbow, from which fell a deep frill of fine Alencon lace, and the same lace formed a berthe around the bodice, gleams of silver brightening the entire costume. A long ermine stole completed the scheme of snowy whiteness in a very Parisian manner.

Lord and Lady Londonderry are now leaving Wynyard Park for Mount Stewart, Down, Ireland. Much has been written on the subject of Lady Londonderry's beauty, and of the value and number of her jewels; but little has been said on the domestic side of her character. Lady Londonderry is singularly fond of children, and, in giving a house-party, she often invites the little ones with their fathers and mothers. Only lately quite a coterie of children have been assembled at Wynyard, including those of Lady Castlereagh, Lady Aline Beaumont, and Mrs. Gervase Beckett. Lady Londonderry is a clever, cultivated woman, as well as a brilliant "mondaine." We have it on the authority of Professor Mahaffy that she is a brilliant conversationalist; she reads much, writes crisply and well, and has contributed articles to several important periodicals. She has also a marked talent for business and organisation. Charitable schemes command her interest: and she has done many things in aid of our sick and wounded soldiers, and very much to promote the welfare of Irish home industries. Lady Londonderry was one of the three peeresses who had their Coronation robes embroidered at the School of Art Work in Dublin, the other two being Lady Rosse, and the Duchess of Abercorn.

Boating and yachting are among her favourite amusements; she understands practical seamanship, and can sail and steer a boat to perfection. When in Ireland, she yachts a great deal on the Lough near Mount Stewart, and owns several small pleasure vessels. It was from one of these, kindly lent for the occasion, that a sad accident happened to some servants staying in the house, who went out for a pleasure trip on this usually smooth piece of water. Owing to some mismanagement the tiny craft capsized, and several of the party were drowned, including the valet and ladysmaid belonging to Lord Enniskillen and his daughter Lady Kathleen Cole. Mount Stewart is a great house, planned in an unusual manner. In the centre there is a large hall, which runs right through the house, and rises to the top in an immense glass dome that can be seen for miles around. From the windows charming views can be obtained of Lough Strangford and its many islets, said to number no fewer than three hundred and sixty-five. In the grounds stands a remarkable model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens.

Lord and Lady de Ros have returned to Old Court Strangford, another dwelling on the shores of this picturesque Lough. Lady de Ros, who is a second wife and many years younger than her husband, was Miss Mary Geraldine Mahon, daughter of the late Rev. Sir William Ross Mahon, who was at once an Irish baronet and a Yorkshire clergyman. Lady de Ros is a handsome dignified woman, fond of her home, and interesting herself greatly in the welfare of tenants and poorer neighbours. She has instituted an enterprise known as the Strangford Cottage Industry, which produces exquisite needlework, in the form of collars, neckties, and beautifully made blouses, showing fine stitchery, and the most delicate embroideries. Lady de Ros, by the way, sent an amusing contribution to Mrs. Wernher's annual Doll Show at Bath House, Piccadilly. It took the shape of a doll, dressed to represent a peeress in her Coronation robes, and this gorgeous poupee was greatly admired, and at once found an appreciative purchaser. Lord de Ros has passed his seventy-fifth milestone, but he is still a hale and hearty man, a first-rate photographer, and a pillar of the Ulster Yacht Club. Length of days should certainly be his portion: his mother, the late Lady de Ros, lived to the age of ninety-six was daughter of the Duchess of Richmond, who gave the memorable ball on the eve of Waterloo, was herself present at that historic entertainment, and is said to have buckled on the Duke of Wellington's sword.

Lord de Ros is twenty-fourth of his line, and holds place among the peers who are entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of Plantagenet. Down is noted for its woodland scenery, and everyone may not be aware of the imposing heights of the Mourne mountains. A high peak, known as Slieve Donord, overlooking the Irish Channel from the shores of Newcastle Bay, has a rugged, abrupt, and fantastic outline, which reminds one—of course, on a smaller scale—of the dreaded Matterhorn in Switzerland. "Slieve" is the Irish word for mountain.

Violet Lady Beaumont is shortly leaving town for the Continent. She was Miss Violet Isaacson, only daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Wootton Isaacson, a wealthy man and Member of Parliament. Her mother, Mrs Isaacson, who has a fine house in Upper Grosvenor Street, was, as everyone knows, Madame Elise, the world-renowned dressmaker of Regent Street. Violet Lady Beaumont married in 1888, and became a widow in 1892, her husband, the ninth Lord Beaumont, dying after only four years of married life. She is a woman of many interests and varied pursuits. Fond of travel, she makes frequent expeditions to the Riviera, or to Cairo; and outdoor life and country pursuits seem to have much attraction for her. She is a splendid shot, especially with partridges, and brings down her birds in fine style; and she is also an excellent horsewoman. The other side of her character is that of a thoughtful, well-read woman, deeply interested in the political questions of the day. She is also a good musician, and has considerable taste in artistic matters. The Beaumont peerage is a Roman Catholic one and very ancient and the Stapleton family have given both monks and nuns to the Church their choice.

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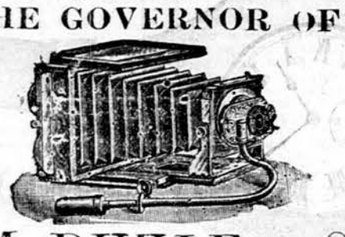

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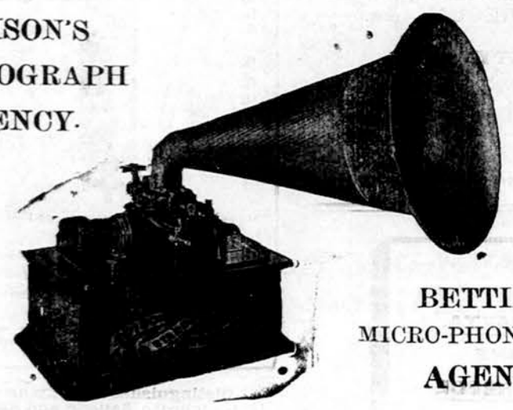

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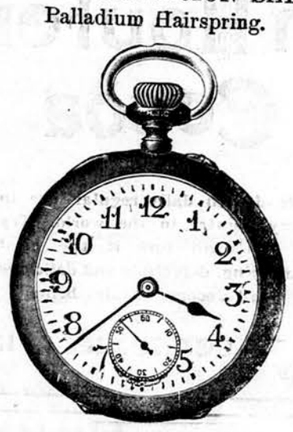

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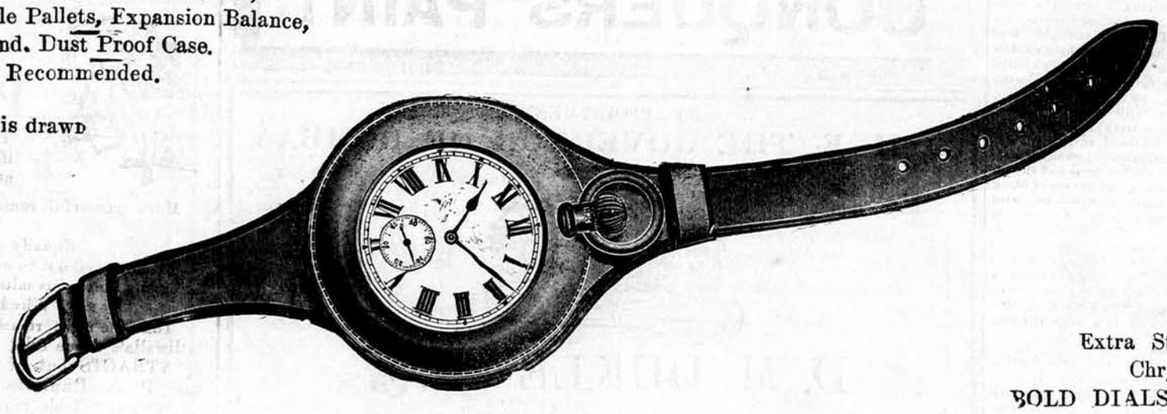

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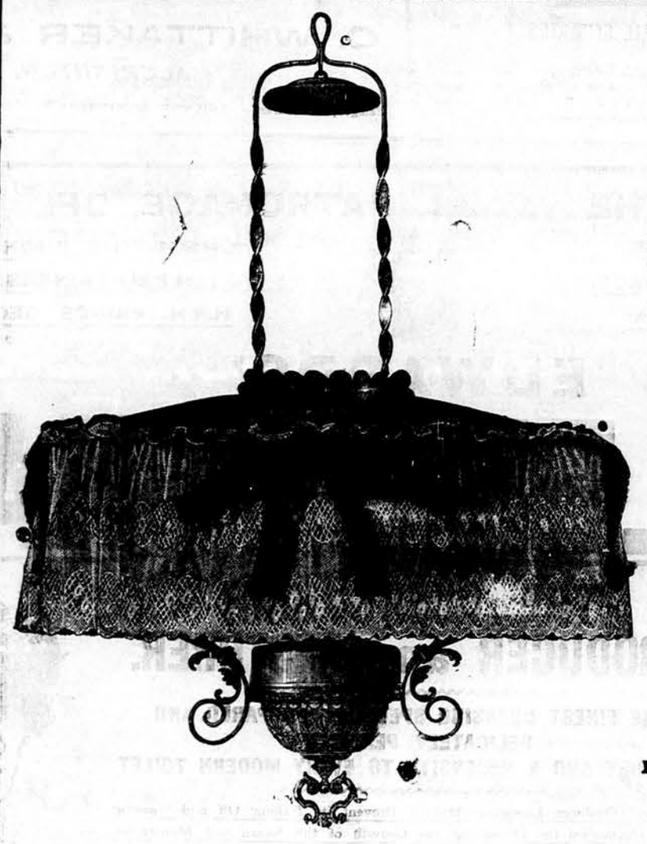

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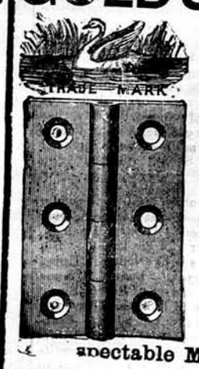

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